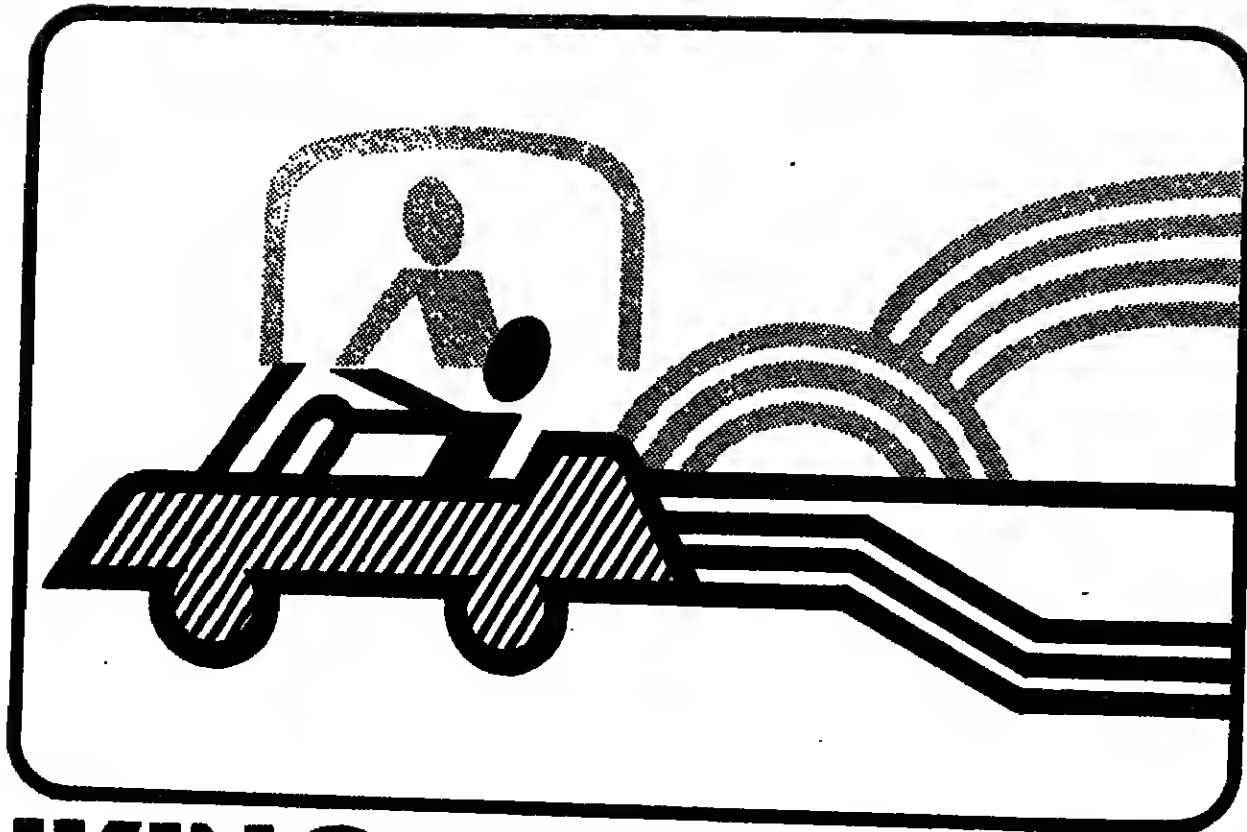
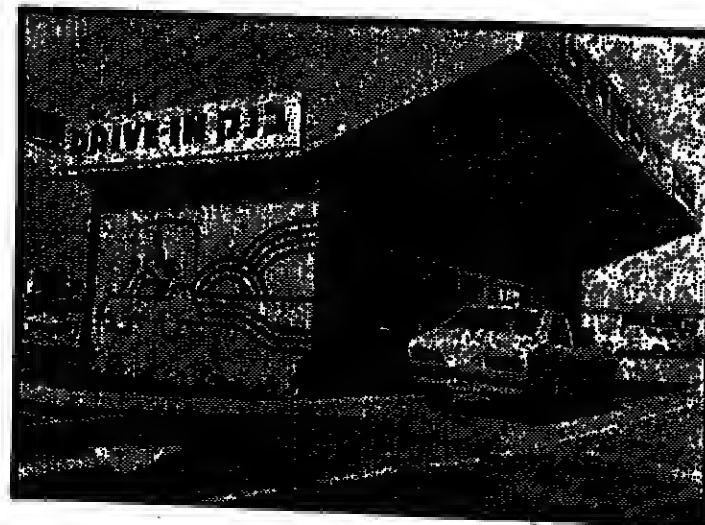


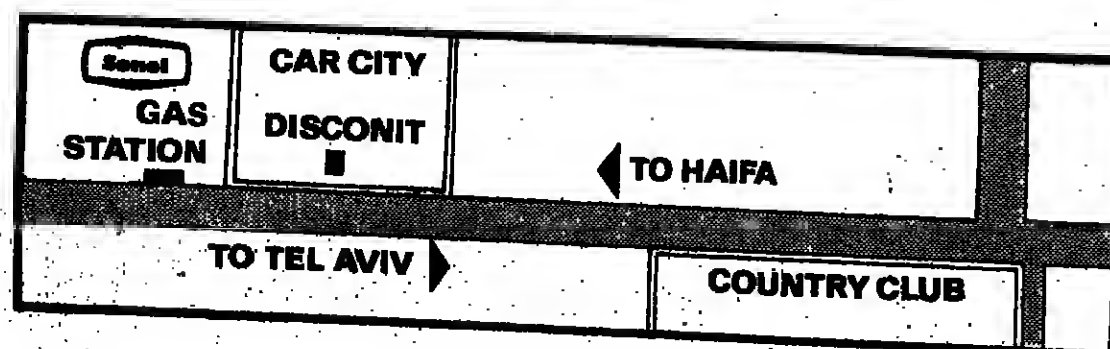
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THE JERUSALEM  
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Friday, July 15, 1977

## Face to Face





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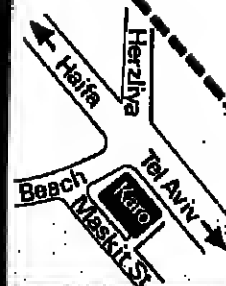
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Cover design by Alex Bertlyne.

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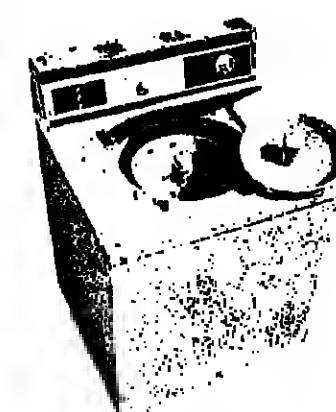


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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1977

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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1977

PAGE THREE



# MR. BEGIN GOES TO WASHINGTON

President Jimmy Carter's statements—including this week's indication that he would prefer that a "Palestinian entity" have "explicit links" with Jordan—have followed a consistent pattern for the past two years, during Carter's campaign for presidency as well as after he took office. During his meetings next week with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Carter—as well as Begin—will present a public image of reassurance while engaging in some hard bargaining behind closed doors, writes correspondent WOLF BLITZER.

DURING THE PAST two years, Jimmy Carter has been remarkably consistent in his Middle East policy positions, despite what may appear to have been a rather pro-Israel tilt during the final weeks of last year's presidential campaign. On substantive issues, his positions have remained virtually the same—even though they have been phrased with different emphases at different times.

Carter has devoted much of his time learning about the Arab-Israeli conflict since he embarked on his long road to the White House in 1976. And he has developed a kind of expertise in the diplomatic nuances of this problem. It is overly simplistic to claim that National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski or anyone else is responsible for Carter's current positions. In fact, just the opposite may be true.

Carter believes the formulations he has come up with—including the need for full peace, a resolution of the Palestinian problem, and an Israeli withdrawal from most of the territories captured in 1967—are fair, balanced and reasonable. He has held those views for a long time. A quick review of his statements over the past two years demonstrates that he entered the White House on January 20 with his mind largely made up.

Thus, early in the campaign, he spoke about the need for Israel "ultimately" to withdraw "toward the 1967 boundaries."

On another occasion, early in 1976, he said: "I think ultimately a final solution may very well entail a withdrawal of Israeli basally to the 1967 boundaries."

On the Palestinian question, his early statements show this same consistency. His first Middle East position paper stipulated that a final peace settlement will probably involve "the recognition of the Palestinian people as a nation." He said, "the rights of Palestinians must also be recognized as part of any solution."

In an interview with the *New York Times* (April 2, 1976), he said: "I would not recognize the Palestinians as a political entity—nor their leaders—until after those leaders had first recognized Israel's right to exist." He said that if the Palestinians were granted territory by Israel, he would prefer that "it would be on the West Bank of the Jordan, administered by the nation of Jordan."

In January, 1976, he said: "When we get down to the last stages of solving the Middle Eastern question... the recognition of the Palestinians as an entity, with a right to have their own nation, to choose their own government, to exist in a territory possibly on the West Bank and possibly on the East Bank of the Jordan, is an integral part of that ultimate settlement." He said Palestinians should have a place they could call "home."

During the final weeks of the campaign, Carter took his forthright position stressing the need for a full peace.

SINCE TAKING OFFICE, the president has retained these same fundamental positions. The Arabs will have to make real peace with Israel, including open borders, full diplomatic relations, communications, tourism, etc. He has gone beyond any of his predecessors in expanding this definition of peace. Israel will have to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders, with only "minor adjustments" to be negotiated by the parties. And the Palestinians will need some sort of "homeland or entity," which, preferably, will have formal association with Jordan.

In expressing his views publicly on these three core issues, Carter and his aides have sought to outline the general framework for a settlement in order to stimulate Israel and the Arabs to abandon what Washington regards as their worn-out formulas of the past. "We had to start some fresh thinking," one top U.S. official commented.

This official, as well as others, explained that the president decided to go public because he had been very disappointed in the views expressed by former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during his March visit to Washington. Carter's March 9 press conference statements, which amounted to the first detailed U.S. blueprint for peace in the Middle East since the Rogers Plan of 1969, were made while Rabin was still in Washington, but after he had concluded his talks with Carter. The President privately complained that Rabin had only wanted to talk about "history," and had not given him anything to take to the Arabs to get the negotiating process under way.

In subsequent talks with the Arab leaders—Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hussein of Jordan, Hafez Assad of Syria and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia—the president felt that they had gone further in expressing a willingness to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel, including acceptance of concrete acts leading toward a normalization of relations, than Rabin had gone in expressing a readiness for territorial withdrawal. Unlike Rabin, the Arabs did not dwell upon history. They told Carter that they merely wanted their territory back and were prepared to live in peace with Israel. To Carter, the Arabs seemed reasonable.

PRIME MINISTER Menachem Begin should know that the president's publicly-stated "framework" for peace does not merely represent the positions of Carter and his top foreign policy advisers. It also represents the views of the foreign policy elite in the U.S. government.

Over the past decade, Israel's information and diplomatic campaign has been unsuccessful in convincing this elite that Israel has a right to demand more than minor changes in the 1967 lines. The Democratic administration of former president Lyndon John-

son, immediately after the 1967 war, took the position that Israel would eventually have to withdraw from nearly all of the territories; the Republican administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford followed suit; and now, the Democratic administration of Jimmy Carter has done the same.

A governmental consensus on borders exists in Washington; the Americans oppose substantial territorial adjustments beyond the 1967 lines. There is no official support here for Israel's retaining large chunks of the West Bank, Sinai or the Golan Heights. This is something that Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan should take into account as they plot their own strategy for peace talks.

FORMER Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who did not publicly talk about the 1967 lines, at the same time did not conceal his views in private conversations, even with Israeli leaders. He too said that an over-all settlement would involve withdrawals from Sinai, the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, virtually to the 1967 lines. That's why he argued for the step-by-step approach; it would temporarily delay the need for Israel to go back to those lines.

Rabin understood and appreciated this position when he proposed—to Kissinger and Ford in January, 1976—that Israel and the Arab states limit their expectations to an agreement calling for something less than real peace—a deal ending only the state of war. The then prime minister and his cabinet understood that such a limited deal would naturally preclude returning to the 1967 lines.

Kissinger and Ford accepted the idea and tried to sell it to the Arab states. Interestingly, neither Egypt, Jordan nor Syria rejected the proposal during preliminary consultations last year. But then the U.S. election campaign started, Carter won, and the scenario was dropped by the new administration.

SINCE TAKING OFFICE, Carter has called only for a comprehensive settlement. The UN's foray-by-step diplomacy has passed, he has said repeatedly. An overall settlement—to be implemented step-by-step over several years—is the only viable option.

Some of the more sceptical voices in the State Department cautioned that this door to additional partial accords should not be closed completely. But their voices were muted as the new president optimistically spoke about 1977 as the year of peace.

But now, even the president, Brzezinski and other former true believers of the over-all concept are beginning to have some second thoughts, although they may not be expressing them publicly yet. With the election of the Likud, the gap in positions between Israel and the Arab states seems to have widened. But no one here wants to see a diplomatic failure, and an effort to find a suitable alternative can be expected.

WHEN PRIME MINISTER Begin arrives here in Washington, he will quickly discover that both he and the president have an important interest in giving the impression that their talks will succeed. Begin will be anxious to reassure his Israeli constituency that he can get along with Washington. Similarly, Carter will want to show American friends of Israel—a vocal and powerful force here—that he is not tilting against Israel in favour of the Arab cause.

The White House has not been pleased by the American Jewish reaction to the Middle East positions on the Middle East. The White House aides Robert Lipshutz and Stuart Eizenstat—both of whom are Jewish and have served as informal liaisons with the American Jewish leadership—feel that U.S. supporters of Israel have been injured in their criticism.

Brzezinski believes that he has been made a "target" because the president and his top foreign policy advisers are letting

positions on borders and settlements being hurried against him in private—much as Kissinger used to feel—Brzezinski has lately gone out of his way to try to correct this impression.

For example, he made an impromptu statement of support for Israel during last week's meeting with some 45 American Jewish leaders at the White House. "The American commitment to Israel is based on a fundamental moral issue," a participant at the meeting quoted Brzezinski as saying. "To betray Israel would be to betray ourselves." He also reportedly said that the United States would "threaten Israel's security" in order to attain its objectives. "We will not use security leverage if we disagree with Israel's position."

THE REPUBLICAN leadership, the National Committee chairman William Brock, a former senator from Tennessee, has been trying to capitalize on the Carter administration's mistakes in Middle East diplomacy. Indeed, to a large degree, the partisan roles last year—when Democratic leaders led the fight against the Republican White House's policy in the Middle East—have been reversed.

There are two schools of thought when it comes to discussing the impact of partisan support for one school, expressed by

Ervin College Prof. Israel and others, maintains that the Republicans better for Israel to a Republican White House and a Democratic Congress, as the Congress will then be able to act as a counterweight to Jewish policies in the administration. Singer, who supported last year, makes the case for a Democratic Congress, and therefore, Israel's position is to suffer.

In other school of thought, it is felt that Israel's interest to have Democrats in control of both the White House and the Congress because, historically, Democrats have been more supportive of Israel than Republicans.

"We have more access in the Democratic Party," one advocate of the approach explained the day. The pro-Israel tilt in the Democratic Congress can be seen in the White House because of the success. At the same time, American supporters of Israel, who are very active in the Democratic Party, can get their views across to top White House officials.

The professional Jewish leader in Washington explained recently that he never could get into the White House to see former Nixon aide John Ehrlichman or Bob Woodward, while he has little trouble these days seeing top White House officials.

Begin talks to show success in his talks, the President will be interested in having the Arabs perceive that the military option—as compared to the diplomatic option—can be avoided.

Begin and Carter will be trying to convey the impression of a compromise.

On security grounds, the Americans, including Carter, understand Israel's reluctance to withdraw from territories. But they have been convinced themselves

that special "security arrangements" can be devised to compensate for such withdrawals. All sorts of ideas are being floated at this time. Position papers, briefing books, legal memoranda and historical analyses are being given to the president for his perusal.

They can be expected to be raised with Begin, who should be ready to respond to detailed questioning on Israeli's evaluation of additional electronic early-warning stations, U.S. security guarantees, and even a formal U.S. military presence in Israel. Of course, massive U.S. economic and military assistance to Israel will be continued at the present rate, the Prime Minister will be told.

But the Americans will also tell Begin that a restive Congress and public opinion will be unwilling to continue to supply Israel with \$1b. a year in military credits and almost that much in economic assistance unless "some light can be seen at the end of the tunnel." The American public wants to see an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Carter will say.

Begin will agree, but he will make the point that Israel is not the obstacle preventing a peaceful resolution. The Arabs are not prepared to make peace with Israel, Begin can be expected to say. He will refer to recent statements by Sadat and Assad, that under no circumstance will they accept a full normalization of relations with Israel.

But Carter will disagree. He has perceived a change in the Arab attitude. In any case, the president will say, don't take anything on good faith alone. There will be ample time for testing during the phased implementation of the agreement. He will urge Begin to take risks for peace, because the alternative will almost certainly be war.

IT IS THIS question—the Arab willingness to live in peace with Israel—that demonstrates the fundamental gap between current U.S. and Israeli perceptions. Israel remains sceptical of Arab peaceful intentions, the Americans are much less so. In fact, the consensus in the White House, the State Department, the National Security Council, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency is that there has never been a group of Arab leaders more "moderate" than Sadat, Assad, Hussein and Fahd. As Carter has been saying all along, the time is ripe for a settlement this year.

This will be the message Carter will give Begin—a message Begin will probably not be happy to receive.

Hovering over the talks will be the same U.S. fear that dominated earlier thinking in the Ford-Kissinger era: A diplomatic stalemate in the negotiations might lead to resumed hostilities, another Arab oil embargo and, possibly a Superpower confrontation. Since the 1973 war, America's strategic thinking has centred around this fear.

It was this concern that convinced Kissinger to go for partial accords. At least, the appearance of progress could buy valuable time and prevent a war. And it is this fear that might yet revive step-by-step negotiations, despite the president's seemingly boxed-in desire for a comprehensive deal. No doubt, any U.S. decision to go for another interim agreement will be a pride-swallowing step by the Administration. But if the alternative is disaster, then it just might be taken. □

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## CLOSING RANKS

Indirectly at least, Prime Minister Begin has President Carter to thank for a considerable measure of the support he can expect next week from the ranks of American Jewry. MALKA RABINOWITZ reports from New York on the change that has come about in recent weeks in the attitude of the community towards the new leadership in Israel.

THE INITIAL reaction of American Jewish leaders to the election of Israel's first non-Labour Government was one of misgiving about the policies that it might pursue. The misgiving—tempered by Mr. Begin's expressions of readiness to negotiate with the Arabs—has been set aside under the shadow of an Administration apparently leaning hard on Israel.

In the breathing spell thus created, communal spokesmen gathered in the heat of a New York summer to welcome Begin as free to postpone assessment of his political direction and—in the case of one influential sector—to press home demands that religious equality be extended to the non-Orthodox.

Reform and Conservative representatives are scheduled to call jointly on Israel's new premier and voice their opposition to proposed legislation that would deny Israel recognition to their conversion proceedings. This position in no way alters their commitment to Israel, spokesmen of both movements emphasize. Indeed, they point out, in lobbying for better treatment they are only following the advice openly proffered here last month by Begin's personal emissary, Shmuel Katz.

"I just don't believe the purpose of the State of Israel is to disenfranchise Jews converted by Conservative and Reform rabbis," says Rabbi Ely Pilechik, newly-elected head of the Reform movement's Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Similarly, the Conservatives' Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, president of the Rabbinical Assembly, says: "We are terribly concerned about the religious issue."

Behind the small delegation that will meet with Mr. Begin in a New York hotel room is the largest and most affluent Jewish religious constituency in America. About half America's six million Jews are said to be affiliated to a synagogue. Of that number, the Conservatives claim about a million-and-a-half

adherents and the Reform about a million. To underscore their standing, a representative of the *balabafim* in each movement will join the delegation calling on Mr. Begin—two lay leaders who are former presidents of large congregations, generous donors themselves and fund-raisers for the UJA and Bonds.

APPARENT one-sided Administration pressure on Israel allowed Jews to close ranks in support of an Israeli Likud leader whose rhetoric since assuming office is perceived to have toned down.

"After his first action in rushing out to Kaddum, Begin's conduct has been highly statesmanlike, highly moderate," says Rabbi Pilechik, adding, "He is *persona grata* in the Jewish community." Across the spectrum of organized Jewish opinion, there is almost universal acceptance of the principle that Israel cannot be asked to yield territory without meaningful concessions on the Arab side.

Concern that Israel was being asked to do precisely that was increased by Mr. Carter's publicly expressed assumption that there would be a softening in Mr. Begin's views after the new premier met with "Congressional leaders and with Jewish Americans."

Carter's statement came at the end of a press conference on May 26 as the Jewish community was still trying to take in the implications of Likud's victory nine days earlier. Taken aback by the president's apparent attempt to use them as stalking horses, communal leaders began sending grass-roots sympathy to the newly elected Likud leader.

"Many in the Jewish establishment are very dovish, and would give back much if not all for full peace," says one knowledgeable observer. "The grass roots, and some leaders too, are a bit more sceptical of Arab intentions." Some leaders have frankly

(Continued overleaf)

מקרא מן האל



# CLOSING RANKS

(Continued from page 6)



changed their view after initial apprehension about the course Israel's foreign policy might take under Mr. Begin. "With a man of firm views at the top, life may be a little less difficult for the Israeli negotiating team," says Matthew H. Ross, chairman of the board of the (Reform) Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

AT THIS JUNCTURE, the Jewish community is making a concerted effort to demonstrate its unity behind the Israel Government. The thrust comes in response to the community's internal dynamics as well as Administration statements over the past few months.

It was against the background of an apparent recognition that he had misread the community and had underestimated its sense of independence and self-reliance that Mr. Carter met with Jewish leaders in the White House on July 8, pointing up what would be required on the Arab side for Middle East peace.

The mood of his audience was one of sympathetic listening tempered by caution.

"The Carter statement was a good one in that it attempted to emphasize a point that had been diluted," says Matthew H. Ross, chairman of the board of the (Reform) Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

"It remains to be seen," he adds, "whether this re-emphasis will not be diluted."

Jerusalem's recent expressions of readiness to negotiate with the Arabs with no prior conditions have struck a responsive chord among American Jews.

"If he continues to press for openness and negotiations between the countries involved, I think this is totally endorsed by the Jewish community," says Leonard Strelitz, new general chairman of the UJA.

"Initially, some of the highly placed people said they'd be engaged if they backed Begin," says one communal insider. "Now they will

support any stand they can view as reasonable so long as Begin says he's prepared to negotiate."

THAT HE DOES NOT have a blank cheque is pointed out both on the labour-left of the Jewish consensus by Mr. Schoenwald and at its centre by a spokesman of the umbrella Synagogue Council of America.

"We can support what Begin has been saying," says Rabbi Henry Siegman, executive vice-president of the SCA. "That is, that he's prepared to enter the Geneva negotiations without preconditions and that, in principle, withdrawal is subject to discussion."

Difficulties are foreseen in reverting to previously-held positions.

"If Begin repeated a clear and unequivocal line that no compromise is possible, it would be a disaster for continued American support of Israel," says Siegman. A conflict of that kind is not anticipated in the immediate future.

Hadasah President Bernice Tannenbaum notes that the American Jewish community adapted remarkably quickly to the new set of faces leading the Israel Government.

"It became clear that just as U.S. foreign policy has certain broad objectives regardless of political party, so does Israel in its desire for peace, security and direct negotiations."

American Jewry has demonstrated to the White House its united concern over Israel's security against the background of a hope that the leaders of the two countries will establish a working rapport.

Underlying these efforts, says Rabbi Rabinowitz, is a gut feeling that American Jews will not allow Israel to become another Czechoslovakia.

"Israel has a direct bearing on our lives, not as a possible refuge — this is not a matter of security, but of status. We've come back into history, and we're not going to let it go."

# THE ISRAEL FESTIVAL 1977

JULY 16 — AUGUST 15

## OPENING CONCERT

BEETHOVEN: "EGMONT"  
OVERTURE; SYMPHONY No. 9

Conductor: Carle Maria Olsella  
Soloists: Shella Armstrong, Mira Zekel, Jon Vickers, Boris Carmel.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, The Philharmonic Choir, Tel Aviv, and the Rubin Academy of Music Choir, Jerusalem.

Directed by Stanley Spilberg; "Zemir" Chorale, New York. Directed by Matt Lazar.

\* July 18, 8 p.m., Binyanei He'om, Jerusalem — under the patronage of the President, Prof. E. Katsir.  
\* July 18, 8:30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv — under the patronage of the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. E. Lahat.  
\* July 18, 8:30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

## BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY CYCLE

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra  
Conductor: Zubin Mehta  
\* Symphonies No. 2, 8 — July 21, 8:30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.  
\* Symphonies No. 4, 5 — July 25, 8:30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.  
\* Symphonies No. 6, 7, 8 — July 28, 8:30 p.m., Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

## BEETHOVEN: "FIDELIO"

FULL STAGED OPERA

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra  
Conductor: Zubin Mehta

Soloists: Gundula Janowitz, Jon Vickers, Norman Bailey, William Watterman, Misha Ralugin, Stalls Richmond, Tibor Herden, Gerhard Forster.  
The Schoenberg Choir of the Vienna Junge Musikanten, directed by Erwin Guldorff.  
Staged by Otto Schenk, Josef Zehetgruber — Acting Director.  
Costume Designer: Hans-Joachim Sasse. Stage Designer: Bernd Meier. Assistant Designer: Lee Bel — Costumes. Stage setting — "Irretrievable".  
Roman Theatre Caesarea: July 17, 20, 24, 27, 30, at 8:30 p.m.

## BEETHOVEN: CHAMBER MUSIC CYCLE

Melos Quartet (of West Germany)  
Wolfgang Mocher — 1st Violin, Gerhard Voss — 2nd Violin, Harmen Voss — Viola, Peter Buck — Violoncello.  
Beethoven: String Quartets.  
\* Aug. 10, 8:30 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* Aug. 11, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 12, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 13, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 14, 8:30 p.m., Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre.  
\* Aug. 15, 8 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* Aug. 16, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 17, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 18, 8:30 p.m., Jerusalem Khan.  
The Israel Quartet  
Dan Grunlich — 1st Violin, Raphael Marcus — 2nd Violin, Zvi Steinberg — Viola, Yacov Menas — Violoncello.  
Beethoven: String Quartets.  
\* July 24, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 25, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 26, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 27, 8:30 p.m., Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre.  
\* July 28, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 29, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 30, 8 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* July 31, 8 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* Aug. 1, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 2, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 3, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 4, 8:30 p.m., Jerusalem Khan.  
The Israel Quartet  
Dan Grunlich — 1st Violin, Raphael Marcus — 2nd Violin, Zvi Steinberg — Viola, Yacov Menas — Violoncello.  
Beethoven: String Quartets.  
\* July 24, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 25, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 26, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 27, 8:30 p.m., Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre.  
\* July 28, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 29, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* July 30, 8 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* July 31, 8 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.  
\* Aug. 1, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 2, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 3, 8 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 4, 8:30 p.m., Jerusalem Khan.

## WORLD PREMIERE BAT SHEVA DANCE COMPANY WITH GALINA AND VALERY PANOV

Choreography: Jerome Robbins, Donald McKayle, Yair Vardi.  
Music: Debussy, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Albinoni, Glazounov.  
Scenography and Costumes: Donald McKayle, Jean Rosenthal, Irene Shafar, Bertha Kwartel, Yair Vardi.  
Lighting: Ben Zion Meisel.  
\* July 18, Binyanei He'om, Jerusalem — under the patronage of the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. E. Lahat.  
\* July 19, Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre, Tel Aviv — under the patronage of the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. E. Lahat.  
\* July 20, Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.  
\* July 21, Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre, Tel Aviv.  
\* July 22, Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.  
\* July 23, Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.  
\* July 24, Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

## BEETHOVEN: MISSA SOLEMNIS

Soloists: Heather Harper, Alfreda Hodgson, Peter Lindroos, Orlan Belch.  
Radio Symphony Orchestra, Stuttgart, conducted by Gert Berling.  
Radio Stuttgart Choir and Radio Munich Choir.  
\* Aug. 8, 8:30 p.m., Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre, Tel Aviv.  
\* Aug. 10, Binyanei He'om, Jerusalem.  
\* Aug. 11, Caesarea — 8:30 p.m.

## BEETHOVEN: PIANO SONATAS

\* Radu Bumbadur  
\* July 20, 8:30 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Kalleida Joseph  
\* Aug. 6, 8:30 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.  
\* Aug. 15, 8:30 p.m., Herta and Paul Amirson Theatre.

Tickets on sale at the following agencies:  
Jerusalem: Oshana and Ben-Naim, Tel Aviv: all ticket agencies, Herta and Paul Amirson, Tel Aviv: all ticket agencies, Ramat Gan: Rechlis, Caesarea: Theatrical, Tel Aviv: all ticket agencies, Bus tickets in Caesarea available at all Egged-Duo Tour offices.

Transportation to Caesarea, by "Egged Tours":  
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## RESCUED FROM OBLIVION

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS / Yohanan Boehm

THE ETERNAL problem of a theme for the Israel Festival has been solved conveniently this year. Beethoven died just 150 years ago, and we must, of course, celebrate this anniversary and rescue the master from oblivion.

The 17th festival, which opens tomorrow night at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Ooma, is under new management — Chairman Asher Ben Nathan, Artistic Adviser Gary Bertini and Director Jacob Bleitnick (who actually started to function last year but fell ill). The team is very pleased with its decision. It proclaims proudly that not only will all Beethoven's nine symphonies and "Fidelio" be performed, but most of his chamber and vocal music as well — altogether, more than 70 of his works.

Naturally, the programme will include all the works that are performed every season; but there is a sensational offering: "David at Elh-Gedi," the English version of "Christus am Oelberg," a seldom-performed oratorio composed in 1802.

A mammoth catalogue of events lists over 80 performances, of which 66 are musical programmes. Jerusalem will have 11 Tel Aviv 81, Haifa seven; Caesarea will stage five performances of "Fidelio" and the "Missa Solemnis" to close the festival.

A few works have been included to appease those circles that always clamour for Israeli compositions. They are Josef Tal's "Death of Moses," and three new compositions, by Zvi Avni, Mark Kopelman and Bea-Zion Orgad, all to be performed in one programme.

Otherwise, the only non-Beethoven programmes are a special recital by the Melos Quartet (with music by Mozart, Janacek, Schubert) and the Bach-Schoenberg-Stravinsky concert presented by the Stuttgart Symphony Orchestra. Avner Itai and his Ehud Choir have been squeezed in with a programme of Renaissance, contemporary and Israeli music which is a regular part of the musical season.

One hopes that the new management will come up with some more original ideas and better planning for the 18th festival, which will form part of the celebrations of the State's 30th birthday. There are indications that the intention is to concentrate the whole festival in Jerusalem. This surely needs a careful balancing of events, and some more stimulating programming.

A kibbutz choir also had to be there, but I doubt that Braun's "Song of Songs" was suitable for this occasion. However, a fascinating procession of 18 choirs from 12 different countries sang, ad our full attention. Their different characteristics showed in dress, appearance, age, but, above all, in quality of singing.

Each one was given just one song to sing. They ranged from delightfully plain folksongs in fresh if slightly unpolished presentation to sophisticated settings performed at almost professional standard.

As these Zimriah gatherings are non-competitive comparison and criticism seems to be out of place. I shall therefore only record the marvellous atmosphere created by the singing and the friendship expressed by the groups towards each other, which affected everybody present. A beautiful example of international brotherhood and sisterhood and understanding.

Propea, who invented the Zimriah 25 years ago, has earned our respect, love and appreciation for his tireless devotion to this and other causes, and we hope he will be responsible for many more equally successful Zimriahs.

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Saturday 29th  
10.00 a.m. Israel Museum  
12.00 p.m. Internationally famous Shabbat Buffet at Inter-Continental  
8.00 p.m. Entertainment evening at Binyanei Ha'Ooma, starring Afrique Simon  
**Weekend, August 5-8**

Friday 5th Arrival after lunch  
Evening: Barbecue — Buffet on Sunflower Terrace. Listen to the music of Igor and Nelly.  
Saturday 6th  
12.30 p.m. Internationally famous Shabbat Buffet at Inter-Continental  
8.30 p.m. Yehoram Ga'on — New Programme of Jerusalem Theatre.  
Sunday 7th  
2.00 p.m. Excursions at Western Wall  
6.45 p.m. Dinner  
8.45 p.m. Sound & Light Show "A Stone in David's Tower"  
Monday, August 1  
Breakfast. Departure 12 noon.  
**Weekend, August 5-8**

Sunday 28th  
2.00 p.m. Excursions at Western Wall  
6.45 p.m. Dinner  
8.45 p.m. Sound and Light Show "A Stone in David's Tower"  
Monday 29th  
Breakfast. Departure at 12 noon.

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# GOOD NEWS IS NO NEWS

Metulla is accustomed to hearing noises of war just across the border to the north, but there was an idyllic peacefulness about an Israeli-Lebanese happening that took place there recently.

HELGA DUDMAN found herself strangely affected by this and what she saw at the Good Fence.



(Photos: Rubinger, Oterphot)



EXCEPT FOR the presence of two nonchalant Lebanese officers, it was a standard little Israeli ceremony — small crowd in a small pine grove, lawn sloping down to swimming pool, rustic tables set with cold drinks, short speeches, unveiling of modest plaque. And on this occasion, because we were in Metulla, the town councilman said, "Later this afternoon we will probably hear the war."

The two Lebanese officers were in battle fatigues but without insignia of rank or unit. The older one, broad-shouldered and wearing dark glasses, was probably in his early thirties, the kind of man you are glad to see on your side and not theirs; at the same time, he looked as though he had been to many a garden party of his own. The younger, who told me he was 21, had friendly and very beautiful black eyes. I would guess he was a lieutenant; he could fade easily into any elite Israeli combat unit.

With them was a dashing young man in an elegantly cut blue-jeans suit and crimson shirt that looked as though he had come from the best boutique in Beirut. He, I was told, was their political adviser. There were also four Lebanese girls, in pure Disengoff dress of tight elastic, bare tank-tops and plenty of gold chains, including crosses (all of these visitors were Christians, of course).

The girls, too, would blend in well with young Israelis, because they chatted among themselves throughout the speeches. They had come to the centre of Metulla in a Mercedes with a "Kuf" licence plate; this, I understand, is what is worn by cars from nearby borders.

By now the Lebanese are perfectly at ease, if not blasé, about this improbable happening — reciprocal self-interest meeting humanitarianism in Allee's Middle Eastern Wonderland. But the day's medley affected me so queerly that I insisted on speaking French, a language I do not know, because I simply was not equal to asking sensible questions in English, a language both officers understand perfectly well. Their police was admirable because these are people who have now burned all their bridges, and the only one that remains is not a bridge at all but a gap in the fence up north.

WE WERE THERE for the dedication of a playground for the children of Metulla and the children of a few villages of southern Lebanon, formerly Fatahland; a joint summer camping programme is now starting. The playground was equipped by donations from Israeli Rotary clubs and Rotary of West Germany, with the cooperation of the Metulla Town Council and the Israeli Committee for Aid to Lebanon.

The German involvement was explained by the Rotary chairman. The eight of Israeli doctors treating Lebanese patients (over 300 have been cared for in Israeli hospitals, quite aside from those at the border clinic) so impressed a visiting German Rotarian that he initiated the playground project. And the chairman took the occasion to send fraternal greetings to Rotarians in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

Then there was the Vietnamese parallel, as noted by Amnon Amir of the Lebanon Aid Committee: Israel is the only country that has seen fit to extend aid to victims of both these far-apart points of tragedy. (And if you think about it, details of the parallel are striking. Both involve French-speaking Christians — the Vietnamese Catholics and the Lebanese Maronites are both in communion with the Papal Church, though this has not been terribly visible lately. Both involve a civil war with the threat coming from the "Progressive" north and with big-power pressures behind the battlefields. And both have a heritage of French colonial intrigue.)

The representative of the German ambassador spoke. The Lebanese continued to look nonchalant. We didn't hear the war at all that day, though booms came across to Metulla regularly. The fighting was to start escalating the day after our ceremony. But the only extraneous sounds during the speeches were the splash of a boy diving into the brilliant blue pool, and the putter of a helicopter in the brilliant blue sky.

Then the embroidered red tablecloth covering the plaque was clipped off to reveal the message of the playground, in Hebrew and German. The spirit of the day seemed nicely conveyed by two German-speaking Rotarians who inspected the sign and began immediately to worry about an *unlaut* on the operative verb: with the little dots, the verb became subjunctive, which it should not have been. But the whole affair was so explicitly a condition contrary to fact that the error was perhaps correct.

Another short exchange on the grass, after the unveiling: elderly Rotarian to young Lebanese officer, "Vous venez de Beirut?"  
"Oui."  
"Enchanté."

THIS WAS WHEN I backed into my non-French in trying to understand the feelings of the men from the north. By now 3,000 Lebanese are in Israel every week, of whom only about 700 come to work; the rest go touring. But had their first encounters seemed utterly bizarre?  
"You mean, because we are enemies?" said the younger one in good English, with a broad smile. He assured me that what his people — the Maronite Christians — want is a peaceful, open border between the two countries. "After all, we are both minorities." But in the present situation, Christians like him would fight "until there is nobody left."

Another dive into the swimming pool. I babbled on a bit about Allee in Wonderland. "You," said the older officer, "of course being here was very strange at first. But since then I have seen so many strange things that it hardly makes an impression any more." Incidentally, he spelled out his name — or a name — for me and I wrote it down. But caution was really irrelevant, because we were on television for several networks.

Elias Matar, the head of the Greek Catholic community of Haifa, was another of the guests. He is one of the most active members of the Israeli committee, and suggested opening the border to Christian refugees even before Shimon Peres officially announced the "Good Fence" policy in 1976.

Matar's home is a meeting-point for Maronites from across the border, although he himself is of another Christian denomination (there are about 4,000 Maronites in Israel).

Matar, incidentally, is also the name of a high defence ministry officer in Beirut: there is intermarriage among the Christian communities, but also a great deal of infighting. Three months ago, the Maronite Patriarch called on the men of the Christian militia to lay down their arms and support the Lebanese Government — which the Maronite fighters defending their narrow belt along the Israeli border believe would be the end of Lebanese independence.

But this is not the place to try the hopeless task of understanding the minority conflicts that finally tore Lebanon apart. Though perhaps, if I had not been so un-nerved, I might have asked my uniformed Lebanese for a few easy definitions, given the terms so loosely thrown around in the press. Such as, what is a Phalangist? What is a rightist? Or even, who is a Christian?

Elias Matar was with us when we had lunch at a Metulla hotel. Among the waitresses was a girl in a long embroidered dress, which, in my ample-minded mood, I took to be from Maskit or Wizo. I should, of course, have known better; it was the real thing, and she is from Lebanon. (What is an ethnic fashion?)

When I asked Matar how the Lebanese Christians felt about the Israeli elections, he smiled especially broadly and said, "Much happier than many Israelis are." There were quite a few odd smiles that day.

THEN WE ALL got into our Kuf and non-Kuf cars and drove the three kilometres north to the Good Fence. (Which, at least to Americans, has an odd ring, with echoes of Robert Frost's "good fences make good neighbours"; but Frost liked to keep others out.)

Where the buses and cars park, the first sight was a bit of private enterprise to gladden the heart of Milton Friedman: a portly citizen — and I was unsure at first whether he was one of ours or one of theirs — selling souvenir key-chains made of Lebanese coins, IL 20. He makes them at home in Metulla after work, using money brought across the border by villagers, and takes them to the fence afterwards in an improvised portable kiosk.

Then came checkpoint scenery: Israeli flags, sand-bags. A row of pra-fab shackles painted dark red — the medical clinic, where about half of the patients treated have been non-Christians — Druso and Moalems. Soldiers have a drink and a mini-wash from a faucet extending from a black water-tank.

It must be hard for soldiers to maintain an alert hero, considering the crush of visitors; the day was there it was something like Disengoff at its peak. Rotarians and their children; the Lebanese leaving Israel and crossing back to their village homes, because it was just that time of afternoon; two busloads from an Israeli old-age home. And trailing in their wake, a clutch of brightly-acrobatic students from the University of Florida, being herded by, of all people, an old friend. When not on reserve duty, he is an advertising agent in Tel Aviv.

I asked how business was, and he told me that one of the morning busloads had been an outing of sanitation workers from Jerusalem, including Arabs from If at Jerusalem. Their command to their northern cousins: "We've been living with the Jews for 10 years — why can't you even get along among yourselves?"

The Florida students and some of the younger departing Lebanese, on the other hand, shared something else — identical T-shirts bearing the universal message: Adidas, Puma.

The fence itself is a high wire strip between two parallel roads: ours, theirs. The arrangement looks rather like a modaet two-lane highway. Parked along their road were eight or 10 cars waiting to take the villagers home. The workers filed out through the centre of our crowd, out past the checkpoint and "abroad," as a little boy behind me said, to the waiting cars.

A Maronite priest from Haifa, in black garb with black tassellad skull-cap, a member of the Lebanon Aid Committee, stood on a mound of sandbags and made a short speech in Arabic. It was announced that additional contributions from the committee — cement for shelters, food and medicines — were being passed through at the checkpoint at Moshav Dovav.

While the priest was talking, a man injured in the lag was brought in by car, passed through the checkpoint, and carried — our crowd making way for the stretcher — to the clinic. The workers were filing through in the opposite direction.

Elias Matar made a little speech in Arabic. I caught just one word "Vlatnamasa." □

هكذا من الأصل







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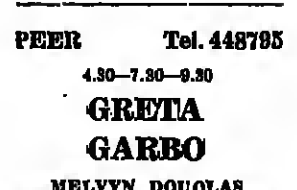
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To be or not to be

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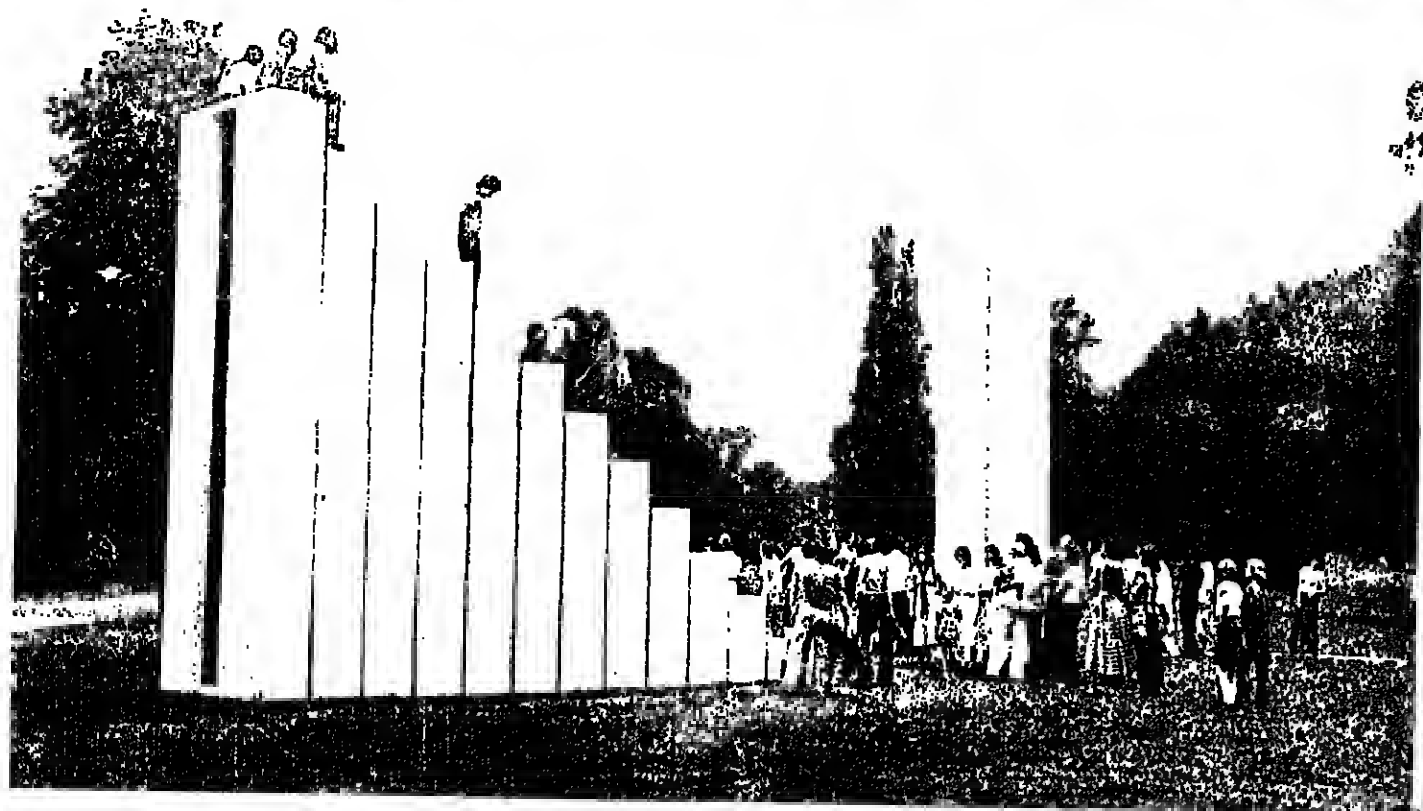












Photographs by Meir Ronnen

## ISRAEL AT DOCUMENTA

Israelis were a tangible artistic presence at this year's Documenta exhibition in Kassel, writes Art Editor, MEIR RONNEN, in the second of two articles on the world's biggest avant garde review.

DANI KARAVAN has done it again. Following the success of his semi-environmental sculptures at the Venice Biennale, the Tel Aviv-born artist and sculptor was invited to make a large outdoor piece for Documenta 6. The world's most important series of exhibitions reviewing the latest developments in art, this year includes, among other things, environmental sculpture.

Karavan's work, completed just in time for the June 24 opening in Kassel, West Germany, was an instant popular and critical success. Karavan is one of six Israelis picked to present at least one aspect of their work at Documenta; several others were turned down at the last moment.

Even so, the tangible Israeli presence represents a signal success. Not a single Israeli was picked for Documenta 5; and only one, Menashe Kadishman, was represented at Documenta 4 in 1968.

Though Karavan built his sculpture without a fee, it cost \$25,000 to construct, three times as much as the sum allocated by the Documenta committee. The committee, not wishing him to withdraw the plans, were very impressed with the plans raised the rest of the money from private sources in Germany.

The sculpture is built of four main units that extend over 70 metres of parkland and interact with each other and with the sun, much like the equinoctial clock of Stonehenge, or the ancient Muslim observatory at Jajpur. At one end of the work is a series of rectangular concrete arches arranged as steps, the tallest six metres high. Facing them is another "arch" that is really a wall with a narrow slit. Through this can be seen a single concrete column, which stands at the end of a narrow, 48-metre-long concrete water trough; the water is the width of the slit.

The work is sited so that the lengthening rays of the sun run

along the surface of the water, passing through the slit as a pencil of light that slowly climbs the steps, which are otherwise in the shadow of the wall.

The effect strongly recalls the use of the sun on the steps of Incan sacrificial temples. But no symbolism is intended. Karavan calls it drawing with light. He is delighted that bemused visitors spend hours pacing off the distances between the units or lining them up in the sights of the slit from the top of the steps.

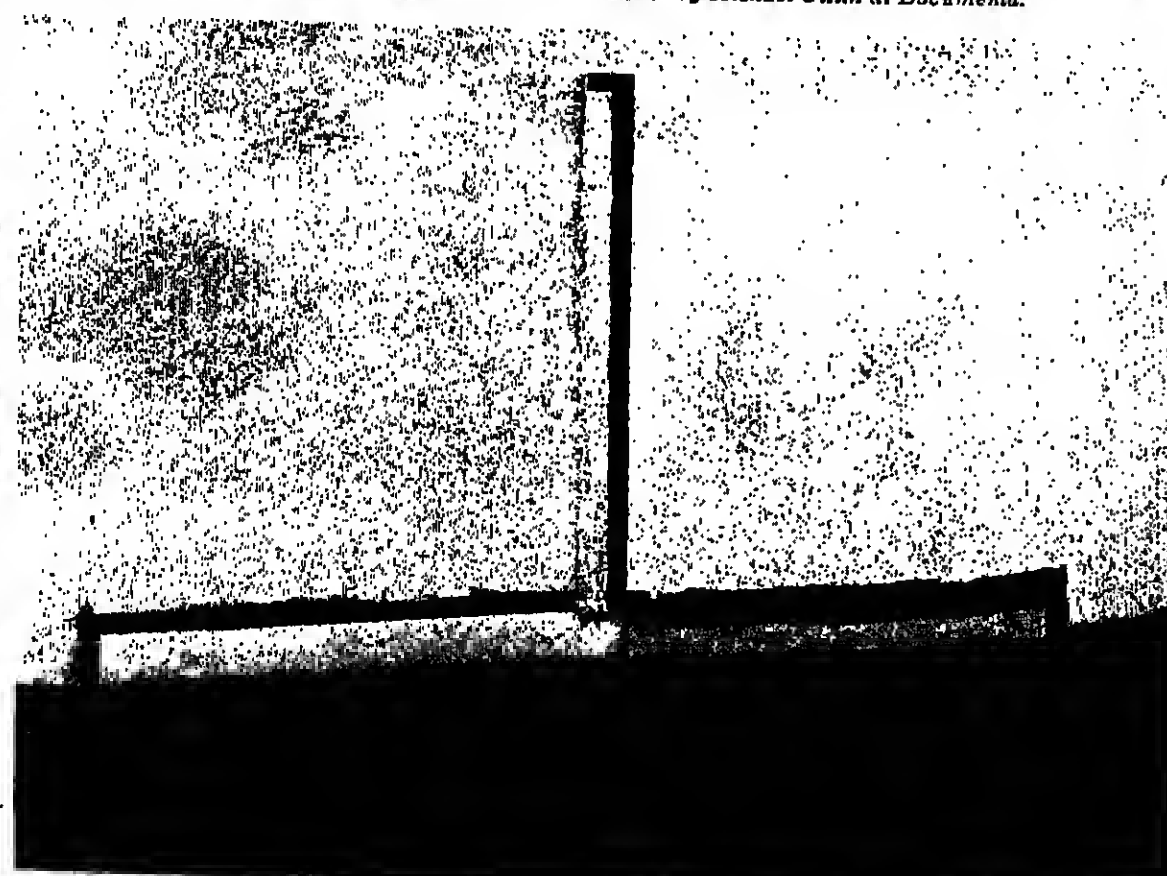
There is a definite mathematical relationship of 4-6-12 in all the dimensions, but the sculpture is not meant to work as a clock. It is pleasantly straightforward and teasingly intriguing, and, without doubt, one of the best things Karavan has ever done.

He was lucky that the eloping site forced him to have the trough run down and up a small hollow, thus adding a graceful white curve to an otherwise rigid, angular and somewhat theatrical plan.

The off-white sculpture is surrounded by green lawns and beautiful trees in the best and most accessible location of Kassel's Karipark and local newspapers have suggested that the city fathers leave it there. All the other outdoor sculptures, except that of America's Robert Morris, will be dismantled when the show closes.

MICHAEL GITLIN, an Israeli who has been working and exhibiting in New York but has now returned to Jerusalem, has three of his large plank sculptures on show indoors at Documenta. They are attached and relate to the walls, almost like a three-dimensional drawing.

In the most intriguing one, the partial painting of the wood (in black) is transferred to the wall behind it; it somehow helps turn the austere, stiff, almost Mondrian-like minimalism of this



work into an abstract-expressionist painting.

In another piece, a split plank with one rough-edged piece descending as a diagonal, transforms the entire wall into a compositional space.

Gitlin seizes on both the intrinsic smoothness and roughness inherent in his material, a contemplative process that is one of the themes of Documenta.

MICHAEL DRUKS, who has worked for the last five years in London, does much the same sort of thing by making a video tape of himself interacting with images on a TV screen. The tapes are available for screening at Documenta's videotask.

BENNI EFFRAT, an Israeli working in New York, gave several performances at Documenta, using films presented in his show at the Whitney Museum last year. He makes chalk marks that fill a blackboard onto which is projected a film of his arm performing the same action. The mixing

of reality and illusion is effectively eerie.

He goes on to clean parts of the blackboard, leaving room for a projection of tiny figures moving in his chalk landscape, in this case pedestrians on London's Putney Bridge.

MENASHE KADISHMAN, the pioneer Israeli at Documenta 4, represented this time with a video screening of a 12-minute film showing all his works, theme of the tree: hollow shapes, painted natural trees, juxtapositions with nature, and his "forest of laundry," demonstration outside the Israel Museum.

The film is not listed in the catalogue, but may be included in a planned English catalogue that will list the hundreds of "performances" presented at Documenta until October 2, when its 100 days come to an end.

(Above) Two views of Dani Karavan's sun-sculpture at Documenta with the artist himself in the foreground. (Below) painted wood and wall sculpture, one of three works by Michael Gitlin at Documenta.

## Bound by honour

WINSTON CHURCHILL Vol. V, 1941-1945, by Martin Gilbert. London, Heinemann, £10.75.

Edwin Samuel

WHEN MR. GILBERT visited Jerusalem last autumn, he gave three revealing talks on Churchill's life between 1922 and the outbreak of World War II. That is the period covered by this volume.

Of most interest to readers in Israel will be the oral evidence given by Churchill in March, 1937, to the Royal Commission in London. This body, headed by Lord Peel, was set up to consider the future of Palestine, in view of the Arab rebellion that had been launched in 1936. The situation was so tense that Churchill's support of Zionism before the Commission was suppressed, and only now has it been published, for the first time, by Mr. Gilbert. This is what he writes:

"In answer to a question from Lord Peel, he (Churchill) declared that the Jewish right to immigrate ought not to be curtailed by the 'economic absorptive capacity' of Palestine, and he spoke of 'the good faith of England and the Jews.' This arose, he said, 'because we gained great advantages in the War. We did not adopt Zionism entirely out of altruistic love of starting a Zionist colony: it was a matter of great importance to this country. It was a potent factor on public opinion in America and we are bound by honour, and I think upon the merits, to push this thing as far as we can.'"

The British Government had certainly committed itself, he went on, 'to the idea that some day, somehow, far off in the future, subject to justice and economic convenience, there might well be a great Jewish State there, numbered by millions, far exceeding the present inhabitants of the country... We never committed ourselves to making Palestine a Jewish State... but if more and more Jews gather to

that Home and all is worked from age to age, from generation to generation, with justice and fair consideration to those displaced and so forth, certainly it was contemplated and intended that they might in the course of time become an overwhelming Jewish State."

"The deputy chairman of the Commission, Sir Horace Rumbold, took up the questioning. Was there not, he asked, 'harsh injustice' to the Arabs if Palestine attracted too many Jews from outside. Churchill replied that even when the Jewish Home 'will become all Palestine,' as it eventually would, there was no injustice. 'Why,' he asked, 'is there harsh injustice done if people come in and make a livelihood for more, and make the desert into palm groves and orange groves? Why is it injustice because there is more work and wealth for everybody? There is no injustice. The injustice is when those who live in the country leave it to be desert for thousands of years.'

"When Rumbold pointed out the danger to British troops of the 'periodical disturbances' in Palestine, Churchill replied that the idea of creating a National Home for the Jews was 'the prime and dominating pledge upon which Britain must act. If Britain become weak, 'somebody else might have to take it on,' but while Britain remained in Palestine 'that is what we are undoubtedly pledged to.' Rumbold spoke up for the Arabs, who were, he said, 'the indigenous population,' subjected in 1918 'to the invasion of a foreign race.' Churchill objected to the phrase 'foreign race.' The Arabs, he said, had come in after the Jews. It was the 'great hordes of Islam' who 'smashed' Palestine up. 'You have seen the terraces on the hills which used to be cultivated,' he told Rumbold, 'which under Arab rule have remained a desert.' Rumbold insisted that the backwardness of Palestine was the result of Turkish rule, but Churchill insisted that 'where the Arab goes it



is often desert.' When Rumbold spoke of the Arab civilisation in Spain, Churchill retorted: 'I am glad they were thrown out. It was for the good of the world,' he told Lord Peel a few moments later, 'that the place should be cultivated and it never will be by the Arabs.'

"Towards the end of the session, Rumbold asked Churchill when he would consider the Jewish Home to be established, and Britain's undertaking fulfilled. 'At what point?' Rumbold asked, to which Churchill replied: 'when it was quite clear the Jewish preponderance in Palestine was very marked, decisive, and when we were satisfied that we had no further duties to discharge to the Arab population, the Arab minority.'"

TWO YEARS later, in May, 1939, there was a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on the new White Paper in which the British Government announced the limitation of Jewish immigration to Palestine to a maximum of 10,000 a year for five years (and this at a time when hundreds of thousands were fleeing from Hitler and had nowhere else to go). After five years, Jews would only be admitted to Palestine with Arab approval — this, of course, meant no more legal immigration at all. Churchill, who was still out of office, included in his speech in the debate the following passage: "I say quite frankly that I find this a melancholy occasion... I feel bound to vote against the

proposals of His Majesty's Government. As one intimately and responsibly concerned in the earlier stages of our Palestine policy, I could not stand by and see solemn engagements into which Britain has entered before the world set aside for reasons of administrative convenience or — and it will be a vain hope — for the sake of a quiet life... I should feel personally embarrassed in the most acute manner if I lent myself, by alliance or inaction, to what I must regard as an act of repudiation."

Of the proposed Arab veto on all Jewish immigration after 1944, Churchill declared: "Now, there is the breach; there is the violation of the pledge; there is the abandonment of the Balfour Declaration; there is the end of the vision, of the hope, of the dream."

Churchill was particularly concerned about the effect of the Palestine White Paper on world opinion, not only as far as Palestine itself was concerned, but in the wider context of Britain's attempt to rally the democracies and threatened forces of Europe against Nazism and Fascism.

"What will our potential enemies think?" he asked. "What will those who have been stirring up these Arab agitators think? Will they not be encouraged by our confession of recoil? Will they not be tempted to say: 'They're on the run again. This is another Munich,' and be the more stimulated in their aggression by these very unpleasant reflections which they make?"

Churchill ended his speech as follows: "It is strange indeed that we should turn away from our task in Palestine at the moment when... the local disorders have been largely mastered. It is a stranger still that we should turn away when the great experiment and bright dream, the historic dream, has proved its power to succeed."

'Yesterday the Minister responsible descended eloquently in glowing passages the magnificent work that the Jewish colonists have done. They have made the desert bloom. They have started a score of thriving in-

dustries, he said. They have founded a great city on the barren shore. They have harnessed the Jordan and spread its electricity throughout the land. So far from being persecuted, the Arabs have crowded into the country and multiplied till their population has increased more than even all world Jewry could lift up the Jewish population."

"Now we are asked to decree that all this is to stop and all this is to come to an end. We are now asked to subvert — and this is what rankles most with me — to an agitation which is fed with foreign money and ceaselessly inflamed by Nazi and Fascist propaganda. "It is 20 years ago since my right Hon. Friend (the Prime Minister) used these stirring words:

"A great responsibility will rest upon the Zionists, who, before long, will be proceeding, with joy in their hearts, to the ancient seat of their people. Thence will be the task to build up a new prosperity and a new civilisation in old Palestine, so long neglected and misruled."

"Well, they have answered his call. They have fulfilled his hopes. How can he find it in his heart to strike them this mortal blow?"

IN SPITE OF this magnificent appeal — which this time could not be suppressed — the final vote was 288 to 179 in favour of the Government's policy. A sorry state of affairs indeed!

It was not until September, 1939, after the outbreak of World War II, that Churchill returned to office in charge of the British Navy, after an absence of 25 years. When, after the fall of France in 1940, Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister, it was Churchill's personal inspiration that enabled the beleaguered British Isles to withstand Hitler's might until the U.S. itself actually joined the battle. Without Churchill, all the Jews in Palestine, and those in Britain, would undoubtedly have suffered the same fate as those in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gilbert will make clear in his next majestic volume the role Churchill played in World War II, including his interventions in the Middle East.

## United by hate

THE NATIONAL FRONT by Martin Walker. London, Fontana, Collins, 244 pp., £1.

Aviva Even-Paz

IF YOU FLY OVER London or any other industrial town in Britain, or pass through a train, you are liable to be overcome by the sheer endlessness of the streets, with each house looking exactly like the one before. These are the remains of Victorian architecture, tall and narrow with little patches of front and back garden. Southall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton — these are not advertising the delights of a holiday in Britain, but places where the neo-Fascist National Front has found fertile soil. And with good reason: the *raison d'être* of the movement, whatever other issues it has dug up — such as Northern Ireland, anti-Common Market, support for Rhodesia's Ian Smith and a sort of vague

Populism — is race and immigration, and it is in these places that this issue counts.

Martin Walker of the *Guardian* has turned out an atrociously written book, which traces the origins of the movement. But it will be a very diligent reader indeed who finishes it with a clear idea of what happened. Walker's prose style is reminiscent of overcooked spaghetti and is full of initials — LBL, GBM, BNP, RPS, SRA, NSM, NLP, RPD — and you are supposed to remember what they represent. For those who are panting to know what they mean, here goes: League of Empire Loyalists, Greater Britain Movement, British National Party, Racial Preservation Society, Southall Residents' Association, National Socialist Movement, National Labour Party. I never found out what RPD stands for and I suspect Walker didn't either.

BY AND LARGE, the NF (the habit is catching) is made up of all these movements, which decided to combine. Some of them com-



regard the National Front as a minor blemish on the British body politic and hope it will go away by itself. It does have a real issue. The liberal, tolerant, live-and-let-live Briton is becoming increasingly perturbed by what seems to be an ever-growing sea of black faces. Social services, housing, health and education facilities are over-extended. This may or may not be due to coloured immigration, but it is only human to ascribe increasing difficulties to the newcomers from Britain's former colonies (somebody once called Idi Amin the best recruiting officer the NF ever had).

Of course, those who hold this view conveniently ignore the fact that these same immigrants are the ones who do most of the dirty, low-status jobs, in addition to supplying much needed physicians and nurses.

The NF is now the fourth largest political party in Britain. Its leaders are, in the main, fascists who seem interchangeable. They have names like Ron Cud-don, Ron Finney, Ron Badham, Ron Tear and Mike Lobb, and con-cern capitalism and Soviet com-munism as one giant conspiracy against the "pale white Nordic race."

We have been here before. It would be foolish, though, to him "a middle-class Alf Garnett"

has given them a kind of intellectual respectability, although I daresay he wouldn't be caught dead with any of them.

Walker believes that, in the final analysis, the future of the NF depends on the stability of the two main parties, Conservative and Labour, and their ability to provide a programme that will lift Britain out of its present trough. "It has always been a great persistent fear of the liberal left that the world is becoming so complex and evil and so unfair that only an authoritarian government could redeem it... And as the old political parties are challenged by the new, they lose that assurance of shared power which contributed so much to their survival."

The latest hit on the London stage is a play called *Deathly*, which instead of dealing with the perennial "adultery in Hampstead" theme, shows how a decent man is drawn to the National Front as the only solution to his problems. Could this mean that Britons are beginning to throw off their preoccupation with trivia, are taking the NF danger seriously, and, by transforming it into art, are becoming more able to cope with the menace it represents? □



# GARSINGTON



Portrait of Lady Ottoline Morrell, by the Bloomsbury painter, Simon Bussy.

Come, reader, read about the fun,  
The witty things both said and done  
By everyone who was anyone  
At Garsington, at Garsington.  
Where someone always oaped  
your quote

Before the maid could take your coat,  
Where Huxleys' settled o'er the lawn  
And Bertrand Russell first raised hell  
With Lady Ottoline Morrell  
At Garsington.

You wonder what they had in common?  
She was, he says, a noblewoman.  
Blue blood is thicker far than water  
(Ask any Duke of Portland's daughter)  
And even if one's views are pink,  
Blue blood is thicker far than ink.

It was a night that none forgets  
When Tom first read his *Four Quartets*.  
Morgan and Maynard, Tom and Kot  
Shall never be by us forgot.  
Or not while memora by the ton  
Are written on and on and on  
Of Garsington, of Garsington.  
Kingsley and Ramsay, Stanley, Clem,  
We know the whole damn lot of them,  
And mors than one became P.M.

Up and down the women go  
Talking of everyone they know,  
While in the pockets of their coats  
The men are stuffing copious notes.  
They shall grow old; they shall grow old.

They shall wear the bottoms of their  
trousers rolled.  
I hope the cleaner looks in every fold.

Young poets doomed in World War One  
Came once or twice to Garsington.  
Then came no more. What passing bell  
For those invited by Morrell  
Who then went back to France, and fell?  
Only the rattling writers' rapid chatter  
Of Garsington  
Shall be their orison.

Oh God, to flit across the lawn  
on Fleet young foot at Garsington!  
Ah Garsington! Ah Garsington!  
There's peace there and such  
heavenly fun!

Does Laurence on his motor bike  
Still dash up, taunting turf and pits?  
(You know the one I mean - T.H.)  
And are the crumpets hot for tea?  
And has the clock moved past seven?  
And have you counted six or seven  
Descendants of Sir Laetie Stephen?

Mary, Mary, literary,  
How does your garden grow?  
With Julian Bell  
And D.H.L.

And clever minds all on show.  
Vita had the greenest thumb,  
She didn't very often come  
To Garsington with Nicolson,  
With Nicolson to Garsington.

In recent years an increasing number of memoirs have appeared,  
all dealing with the literary group known as "Bloomsbury" and all  
mentioning Lady Ottoline Morrell's house at Garsington.  
They include biographies, autobiographies, collected letters, diaries  
by or about Leonard and Virginia Woolf, Bertrand Russell, Lytton  
Strachey, David Garnett, Harold Nicolson and Vita Sackville-West.

(When you've been horn and bred at Knole  
Anywhere else looks like a hole.)  
Garden and home with her came first,  
And so she stayed at Garsington.  
But Harold loved to chat and sup;  
That's how he filled his journal up.

Just when we're on a first-name basis  
With all the most distinguished faces  
(When we no longer think it funny  
To call the youngest Garnett Bunny)  
Then Carrington upsets the table,  
Using her last name for her label.  
That's Carrington of Garsington.  
Her hair swung like a metal bell,  
And she was invited by Morrell  
To Garsington.  
Her eyes were blue as any kitten's,  
Her hair was gold, her heart was Lytton's  
You wonder how she stood the fellow?  
Why read about her in *Crome Yellow*.  
(To *Woman in Love* you must refer  
For Lawrence's account of her.)  
O never was a lady sexed  
And at the same time cross-indexed  
Like Carrington.  
For when she wed a Boating Blue  
It seems that Lytton liked him too,  
And this ménage à trois appears  
In everybody's souvenir.

Souls of poets dead and gone,  
What Elysium have you known,  
Nectar's Heaven or Merman Tavern  
Which could compare with Garsington?

There was that frightful morning when  
Ottoline in the breakfast den,  
Before a table of aesthetes  
Recited poems by John Keats.  
O Ottoline, sweet Ottoline,  
Although you were their reigning queen  
You sometimes could be ghastly green.  
It nearly put them off their kippers -  
Addressing them like Board School nippers.  
Another *gaucherie* like that.  
They'll run to Ryall Colefax flat.  
For those were all the Very Greats,  
And one was William Butler Yeats.

Ah, never was so much enchanted anobbery  
Enlashed within one rural shrubbery.

When you are old and grey and haven't slept,  
And plodding through your files, take up this book  
And slowly write, and dream of the soft look  
Your friends had once, and of the notes you kept.

And bending your elbow in the glowing bars  
Murmur, a little sadly, how Wit fled  
And roved among the others' work instead  
And hit his face against these thick memoirs.

• Irene Orgel

## Bronstein portrayed

**TROTSKY: A DOCUMENTARY**  
by Francis Wyndham and David  
King. London, Penguin Press. 204  
pp. £1.50.

Robert D. Kaplan

IT STARTS with black-and-white  
film-ups of those familiar mug  
shots kept by the Russian Imperial  
Police: of a bushy-haired, bespec-  
taled revolutionary in his early  
years. It ends with colour pictures  
of his study in Coyoacan, Mexico,  
at the time of his assassination. In  
between, in clipped prose and  
photographs as dramatic as the

events they portray, is presented  
what is perhaps the most ex-  
traordinary life-story of the 20th  
century.

The reader turns the first page.  
Below a suggestive photograph of  
pithfork-armed peasants plod-  
ding across a Ukrainian steppe,  
the saga unfolds: "A Jewish  
farmer, David Leontievich Bron-  
stein, was then a tough, illiterate  
countryman... his wife Anna was  
expecting her fifth child; and on  
28 October she gave birth to a son,  
Lev Davidovich. On the same day  
of the same month 38 years later,  
this boy was to lead the Bolshevik  
insurrection with Lenin and

change the face of the world."  
But Leon Trotsky (the name  
was taken from his jail warden)  
did much more. He was a protean  
figure: amidst many one-  
dimensional characters whose  
sole talent was revolution. His  
autobiographical *My Life* and his  
*History of the Russian Revolution*  
are undisputed literary master-  
pieces, which have been com-  
pared to the works of Thomas  
Carlyle although they also include  
a philosophy of history.

In two years, Trotsky turned  
7,000 Red Guards into a fighting  
force of 5,000,000. He escaped  
twice from Siberian exile, the se-  
cond time by driving a deer-sleigh  
400 miles in mid-winter. He was a  
political mystic, predicting  
Hitler's rise to power and subse-  
quent pact with Stalin long before

those events transpired. And as a  
revolutionary, his "high sense of  
drama," as the authors explain,  
inspired the Russian people to  
great acts of courage. Lenin, on  
his death-bed, admitted that  
Trotsky, and not he himself, "was  
right."

Trotsky was ousted by the same  
Bolsheviks whom he brought to  
power; he was constantly hunted  
in foreign exile until a Stalinist  
agent killed him with an ice-pick  
in 1940.

The authors did not act out to  
produce a scholarly work; they  
relied mainly on already publish-  
ed books, especially Isaac  
Deutscher's three-volume  
biography of Trotsky. They aimed  
to present an exciting life-story  
graphically and dramatically,  
and they succeeded. □

## Bookworms

**THE OXFORD BOOK OF  
LITERARY ANECDOTES**, edited  
by James Sutherland, New York,  
Pocket Books, 500 pp. \$2.75.  
84 CHARING CROSS ROAD by  
Helene Hanff. London, Futura  
Books, 220 pp. 75 p.



Lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson

THE OXFORD English Dic-  
tionary defines "anecdote" as  
"the narrative of a detached in-  
cident, or a single event, told as be-  
ing in itself interesting or  
striking." Each of the 454 literary  
anecdotes assembled by Mr.  
Sutherland is at once interesting,  
striking, and revealing.

Above all, the stories,  
squabbles, puns and petty vanities  
told here show these men of  
letters — chronologically rang-  
ing from Caedmon and Bede to T.S.  
Eliot and Dylan Thomas — as  
human beings with failings and  
foibles as well as merits. Setting  
himself the highest of standards,  
the editor foraged through hun-  
dreds of biographies,  
autobiographies, history books  
and other works. But, as he takes  
care to emphasize, the result is a  
personal selection and makes no  
claim to include the "best" or the  
most famous anecdotes in English  
literature.

It would therefore be unfair to  
point to anecdotes that are not to  
be found in this anthology. My  
favourite pun, for which I looked  
in this book in vain, concerns Dr.  
Johnson, who once boasted to  
friends that he could produce a  
pun "on any subject at any time of  
day or night." In due course, the  
friends put Johnson to the test.  
Banging on his door just before  
dawn one day, they asked the half-  
awake Dootor for a pun. "On what  
subject?" he demanded sleepily.  
"On the King, sir," they said.  
"But sir," the reply came prompt-  
ly, "the King is no subject!"

MISS HELENE HANFF, of 14 East  
25th Street, New York City — a lover  
of books and something of an ec-  
centric who earned her living writ-  
ing TV scripts and such — wrote a  
letter to Marks & Co., dealers in  
second-hand books at 84, Charing  
Cross Road, London, enclosing a  
list "of my most pressing  
problems" and expressing  
willingness to purchase "clean  
second-hand copies" of any of the  
books listed for no more than \$2.00  
each.

That letter was dated October 5,  
1949. Miss Hanff in due course got  
the books she wanted. And the cor-  
respondence continued for a full  
two decades, concluding with a  
letter dated October, 1969.

Most of the letters are given in  
the first half of *84 Charing Cross  
Road*, whose second half consists  
of a sequel, "The Duchess of  
Bloomabury Street," the diary  
Miss Hanff kept on her first visit  
to London in the summer of 1971.  
Both books are delightful and  
make compulsive reading from  
beginning to end. □

## The noisemakers

**THE HISTORY OF ROCK 'N  
ROLL** by Ritchie Yorke. London,  
Eyre Methuen. 176 pp. £2.50.

Ian A. Wiener

ARE YOU a bore at cocktail par-  
ties? Do your kids continually ask  
"Daddy, what did you do during  
the Woodstock Explosion?" And  
are you stumped for an answer?  
Do you think Led Zeppelin is a  
defunct airline company, or the  
Grateful Dead are a firm of hip  
undertakers?

Well, here's the book that will  
answer all these nagging  
questions, make you a mine of  
useless information and the cen-  
tre of attraction with the out-  
crowd. These 178 fun-filled pages  
of facts can be comfortably  
digested in a single evening,  
enabling the newly enlightened  
reader to take his finals for a  
degree in Pop History.

It was only 100 years ago that  
Tommy Edison had the crackpot  
idea of speaking down an inverted  
funnel and listening the vibrations of  
his voice make a stylus cut  
grooves in tin foil placed on a  
rotating cylinder. His  
"revolutionary" impression  
would be replayed moments later.  
Little did our Mr. Edison realize  
that he was to spark off what was  
to be the biggest thing in music  
since Orlando Lasso had hit the  
airwaves. *The History of Rock 'n  
Roll* attempts, with a certain  
modicum of success, to log the  
last quarter century, not only of  
popular music, but also of some  
quite unpopular world politics.  
Twenty-five years during which  
kids were trying to get  
"Beethoven to roll over and tell  
Tchaikovsky the news" while  
their elders were struggling to  
recover from their post-war  
depression.



British superstar Elton John

CAMERAS/Music/Action...

"Take a dive back to ol' '55. Fats  
Domino's on the deck with 'Ain't  
That A Shame' and in was 'cos the  
good ol' US of A was still purging  
its Reds out of Hollywood.  
Legends fly past our eyes as  
quickly as one can say Bo  
Diddley, or for that matter, Ray  
Charles, Etta James, Dinah  
Washington or even Bill Haley, a  
man who, to this day, still 'Rocks  
Around The Clock.' Rumour hath  
it that The Royal Society of  
Chronographers are considering  
making him an honorary life  
member... but on '66 and  
Elvis Presley. Who gives a damn  
what the British and French are  
doing with the Suez Canal when  
you could hear Elvis-the-Pelvis  
book into 'Heartbreak Hotel,' or  
witness Gene Vincent 'Be-  
bopping his Lulu' (which still  
wasn't legal in many American

states!). 1957. Jerry Lee Lewis,  
Chuck Berry, Paul Anka, who  
penned a song about his pet  
baby-sitter and who went on to sell  
8,500,000 people on the idea. The  
days of wine and roses were on the  
horizon and The Everly Brothers,  
aided in 1958 by The Kingston Trio  
and Eddie Cochran, heralded  
their coming. Khrushchev was  
named premier of Russia. The  
Platters were singing 'Smoke  
Gets In Your Eyes' and 'the  
generation who were restless and  
reckless for change' put all their  
change back into the jukeboxes to  
hear young Neil Sedaka croon  
about a certain Miss Carol Klein  
(King). 1968. 1960. In Hamburg  
The Beatles were practising in the  
wings awaiting their 1962 stage  
call while Yuri Gagarin sang 'Fly  
Me To The Moon.'"

HAVE A BREAK, have a Kit-Kat.  
Ritchie Yorke, having raced  
through eight years in an almost  
academic, history-book style,  
braces himself for the Mop Top  
(a.k.a. the Beatles) and their con-  
fident invasion of The Colonies,  
the American armed invasion of  
Vietnam, San Francisco's floral  
invasion of the mind and the  
British hit invasion of the U.S. Top  
Ten.

Cameras/Music/Action...  
The Who talk about "people try-  
ing to put us down." 1966. More  
facts, more faces. Some  
remembered, some forgotten. The  
Rolling Stones gathering more  
moss, or was it grass? Dylan,  
Cohen, 1969. The new decade has  
dawned. Disco, Funk, Reggae,  
Punk — it doesn't matter what  
your bag is — as long as you have  
the beat.

As the cameras fade, with  
Chapter 21, and 1975 draws to a  
close, Superstar Elton John  
pleads in the background, "I have  
to say my friends/this road goes a  
long, long way and if we're going  
to find the end, we're gonna need  
a helping hand." So come back  
Jeannette McDonald and Nelson  
Eddy, all is forgiven! □

## New paperbacks

Here are new non-fiction paper-  
back editions, including some old  
and not so old classics, all  
available in local bookshops.  
Prices include VAT.

Jennie Tarabulus

**THE ORESTEIA** by Aeschylus,  
translated by Robert Fagles  
(Bantam, IL41.50). New transla-  
tion revives beauty and excite-  
ment of this Greek trilogy (winner  
of first prize, Athens, 458 B.C.E.).  
Taking "allies from the banquet  
of Homer," Aeschylus shaped  
tragedy of Agamemnon, as  
Clytemnestra and Orestes as  
history of Greece — from bar-  
baric blood vengeance, torments  
of nascent conscience to triumph  
of democracy. Princeton  
Professor Fagles' translation of  
Aeschylus's soaring poetry  
makes gods and mortals spring  
on stage again to re-enact man's  
eternal struggle for regeneration.  
Notes, glossary and foreword are  
valuable text in themselves.

**IF THE WAR GOES ON** by Her-  
man Hesse (Bantam, IL28.90). A  
generous collection of lucid ar-  
ticles on war and politics, with  
Hesse's own foreword, ranges from  
fables to acceptance speeches for  
Nobel and Goethe Prizes. The  
author's 1914 exhortations to  
youth, which forced him to per-  
manently leave Germany, and his  
1940 seathing replies to Germans  
asking him to help rebuild a Ger-  
many which destroyed his works  
along with his Jewish wife's fam-  
ily, are powerfully prophetic.  
Interesting letter to Max Brod on  
Palestine expresses same opinion  
as Herzl on moral appeals to  
governments. Well translated  
from German.

reared her" as if she were their  
own daughter for 10 years, during  
which time she saw no other  
chimp. The result is a cocktail-  
drinking ape who responds to  
Jewish Mother training, as defin-  
ed by the author, uses sign  
language and observes curious  
sexual taboos. Great off-beat  
reading by a likeable scientist  
who is as entertaining as his  
adopted daughter. With 24  
photographs of Lucy in action.

**HOW TO ACHIEVE COM-  
PETENCE IN ENGLISH** by  
Eric W. Johnson (Bantam Books,  
IL22.40). Outstanding compoet  
English reference book not only  
explains basic grammar but tells  
you how to organize and express  
your thoughts effectively in  
writing and speech for schoolwork  
or creative purposes. Arranged  
alphabetically, lively examples  
accompany every definition,  
whether of proofreading, partici-  
ples or poetry.

**THE JOY OF MONEY** by Paula  
Nelson (Bantam Books, IL28.90).  
Engaging, well-written book,  
packed with easy-to-read infor-  
mation on how to gain economic  
independence, organize your  
money, get good-paying jobs, and  
above all, how to become and stay  
rich. The author, a young business  
executive, urges married women  
to open bank accounts and es-  
tablish credit in their own name,  
citing actress Doris Day who, on-  
citing actress Doris Day who, on-  
being widowed, found herself  
bankrupt. Written for women, but  
excellent advice, including buying  
a Jewish psychotherapist, his  
wife and 11-year-old son, who  
stocks, valid for men too. □

manently leave Germany, and his  
1940 seathing replies to Germans  
asking him to help rebuild a Ger-  
many which destroyed his works  
along with his Jewish wife's fam-  
ily, are powerfully prophetic.  
Interesting letter to Max Brod on  
Palestine expresses same opinion  
as Herzl on moral appeals to  
governments. Well translated  
from German.

**THE LAST TYCOON** by F. Scott  
Fitzgerald (Bantam, IL22.40).  
Fitzgerald's last novel, now  
reissued to coincide with the  
current film-of-the-book, almost a  
documentary on the Hollywood of  
the 30's, is about brilliant young  
Jewish producer, totally involved  
in creative career, who finds  
himself alone, haunted by impen-  
dible death. Novel, though un-  
finished when Fitzgerald died, is  
remarkable for its devastatingly  
sharp observation of omnipotent  
Hollywood tycoons just as their  
era was ending. Preface, by Ed-  
mund Wilson, plus inclusion of  
Fitzgerald's outline, synopsis and  
notes on finishing novel give an  
added depth to the reading. □

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Books, IL28.90). Tarzan-in-  
reverse story of Lucy, a chim-  
panzee who was adopted at birth  
by a Jewish psychotherapist, his  
wife and 11-year-old son, who

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הגזן מן האל



THERE are two banks to Rehov Dizengoff. This is not the way the stirring old song goes, and as a matter of fact there are 14 banks to Dizengoff, not to mention countless more along the tributary streets that join its majestic flow north.

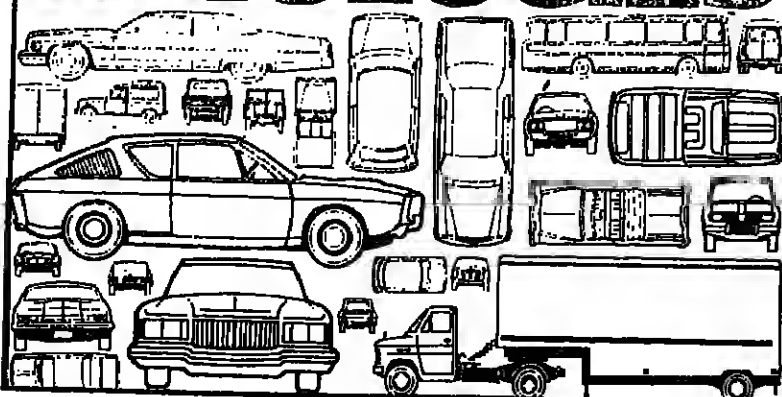
Oddly enough, though for a long time there was just one bank (Leumi) to Rehov Dizengoff in my pleasant little neighborhood, where the Begins have long lived. This bank was where Huberman intersects Dizengoff and becomes Yosef Eliahu (Chelouche). Now there is a second Bank Leumi, on Marmorek just an accession's run away; and a third Bank Leumi rises close by in the east, where Dizengoff has its source at Ben Gavirol.

But we did not come here today to talk about proliferating banks inherited from the late regime, although money will come in at the end. No, today we are going to take a certain traffic-flow arrangement as models for the Likud's new settlement plan.

It's not going to be easy, model-wise, because of the dichotomies. Because of the two wings to the Likud, and our two ways of keeping cars flowing freely. But they are crucial, these fast-flowing cars. As announced recently, they are the key to the dormitory cities envisaged for the liberated areas. We must settle for no less than pioneering by commuting, with many hundreds of thousands of settlers driving back and forth from their historic new homes to their historic places of work.

But it's maddening before we start. As Dr. Ezra Zohar, one of the prophets of free settlement everywhere (in the American pioneer tradition, though without log cabins and oxen and absence of air conditioning) put it some years back, the curtailment of the motorist's liberty is one of the

## TRAFFIC IDEOLOGIES



Helga Dudman

prices we pay for progress. The pedestrian's liberty by contrast, is no longer relevant. Nobody, after all, is going to walk daily from Tekoa to Tel Aviv and back.

Now then, if I want to walk straight to the Begins, from Point A to Point B above, a surfeit of law and order prevents me from crossing Dizengoff as the pigeon flies. Instead, orange-and-white bars force me to cross Dizengoff via three of its banks, or sides, thus saving precious time for the motorist. There are traffic lights besides.

How differently things are organized over at my side of Dizengoff, to the left of the Begins if you face the sea. Here, sheer and terrifying chaos reigns at the multi-intersections of Huberman, Marmorek, Rothschild, Ben-Zion and the various cement enclaves

of the Habimah's cultural parking lot. No thought of traffic lights, but survival of the fittest pedestrians who try to cross Marmorek; and cars parked on both sides of the sidewalk, and dog eat dog. Just south of the Marmorek Bank Leumi the pavement has become a showroom for a car dealer, who has erected facades on the sidewalk that are very hard to pass, unless you are agile and thin.

These territories have apparently been set aside for the Liberal wing for free enterprise, laissez-faire, and laissez-knock-down pedestrians. Nearby on another pavement, which has become a showroom for Volvo cars, I was nearly run over on the sidewalk at 9:31 a.m. on a recent Friday by license number 408-044. I sprinted to safety, but only because I make serious efforts to keep in shape. And I write these lines seated on a sidewalk bench opposite Huberman, but my head

is nestled in the grille of license number 802-220, which has chosen to park here unmolested for the weekend.

To return briefly to the Begin's side of Dizengoff. That now seems to be under strict Herut-wing law and order and a traffic precedent was observed there recently. It has long been very hard to walk along poor little Yosef Eliahu because of the cars parked on the we sidewalk. But imagine: a car on the pavement at the corner of Dr. Shimon Rosenbaum, just opposite the Begins, had a ticket lost week! Yes, license number 228-1341. I don't know whether this is the fruit of the police guards' boredom or whether the promised closer, finer cooperation between the municipalities and the police is already arrived.

Back now in Liberal territory, another educational traffic flow model is at the poor little circle on Bograshov and Teherankowsky. It was recently bulldozed to make a meze of cement enclaves and a terrific ramp up to Dizengoff Centre, where everybody's favourite Knesset member, Platto-Sharon, is a heavy investor. This ramp looks exactly as though it were planned for the International Bobsled Meet next June, for which Israel must be named host country in the face of much hostility.

The bulldozer festival there — not as splendid as at Dizengoff Circle, but effective in a modest way — once again reminded Tel Avivians of the deep moral concerns which characterize the Liberal city fathers. Thus, Deputy Mayor David Shiffman observed that it was "wrong" to have traffic passing close to houses (as it does all over town), and that besides "the square never was any good."

The main thing is that traffic can now move freely. And that is

what you need when building a Greater Israel for commuting pioneers. Our demolished circles are good practice for our dynamic — i.e., car-driving — settlers anxious to live in Judea and Samaria and work in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

The new Jerusalem road, inherited oddly enough from the former defeatist minimalist government, is an essential element in this ideological suburb plan. After all, it will cut travel time between the two cities to 35 minutes, provided a 100 k.p.h. speed is permitted. (Legally, which means we'll do 140 when we can, thus cutting the distance between the two cities to 20 minutes, except that my figures are not right.)

Demographically, we'll lose a few more citizens here and there, but think of what we gain in travel time. And a country so tiny that two main cities are only a few minutes apart — well, obviously that country must return to its rightful apocalypticness.

The Biblical way to achieving this would be to go by donkey. Thagets you a much bigger country instantly and thrillingly. But seriously now, it's a good thing that the millions per kilometre of that new road for the new commuters were schooled by the old government, from the World Bank i.e., American money. The foreign contributors easily refused to pay for this 13 kilometre road on the wrong side of the 1949 armistice line, so we paid for that stretch ourselves (or at least, juggled figures on balance sheets).

Now, the question is — though only minimalist defeatists will pose it — who will pay for the foreign-currency components of the pioneers' cars, and gasoline burnt at 100 k.p.h. Not to mention the cities themselves. □

## The second six months

CALEB'S COLUMN  
N. David Gross

IN MY LAST column, on July 1, I began outlining some of the basic tasks of the new Government for each of the 12 months called for by the Prime Minister as a period of grace for clearing up the mess on the home front. We now proceed to:

**EIGHTH MONTH:** It's a bit fatuous to say the Government must take action against crime. Nevertheless, one path could well be spent in a thorough re-examination of current police methods in battling organized crime. Perhaps technical and scientific advice should be sought from IDF engineers.

Going caught our suspect, the High Court should be devoted to clearing court procedure to ensure proper acquittal of the innocent, and proper punishment of the criminal. Justice shall you pursue, we are instructed. It cannot be left simply to the courts.

**NINTH MONTH:** should give us a fresh thought on education. Schools are a breeding ground for a acquisitive society. The pupils, reared on by their parents, are bent on getting by acquiring marks in order to qualify for well-paid professions. They do not learn for the sake of learning, play sport for the sake of sport, or get an education for the purpose of fulfilling themselves. The very concept of "achievement" is to be questioned. Even such an authority as Prof. Minkowich has fallen into the trap of accepting the new idea that one has "achieved" something when one has "achieved" a fact that any intelligent person can find out for himself by consulting an encyclopedia.

Our educators must solemnly ask themselves if the 12 years of schooling they provide produces the sort of person a citizen of Israel should be.

**TENTH MONTH:** Let's take a breather from such serious matters and look for a few weeks at the Jewish Agency. The Government must permit, perhaps oblige, in pushing through its project nomination for chairmen of the "State within a State," thus establishing the line of ineffectual spheres of that office that have followed since the 1948-49 period. Of course this won't be the obsolescent mammoth, which simply continues to flounder like a whale on dry land.

**ELEVENTH MONTH:** The next chief of staff who, it is to be hoped, will be chosen more for his leadership qualities than his eloquence, must be encouraged to welcome and act on increased criticism of the Defence Force, on which each of us depends for his very life day by day. We have recently seen two disturbing phenomena of aspects of the IDF, one by the State Comptroller (which must be contributed to the fall of the Labour Party), and one last week by a Knesset court judge. Both were all too promptly answered by the present Chief of Staff with an "it ain't so." In addition to the army's own checking mechanism, the Knesset must keep a perpetual watch to see that lapses from the general excellence of the IDF are remedied.

**THE LAST MONTH:** take a hard look at the local authorities, where emergency should begin. They require more aid and guidance and less hindrance from the central authorities. The Government must ensure that no group of citizens, however remote from the capital, is deprived of services that the local authorities supply and be obliged to go to the capital for a daily-essential municipality to be supplied by a non-elected civil servant.

**AND THEN:** If Milton Friedman isn't kidding, let's all have a 13th month.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1971

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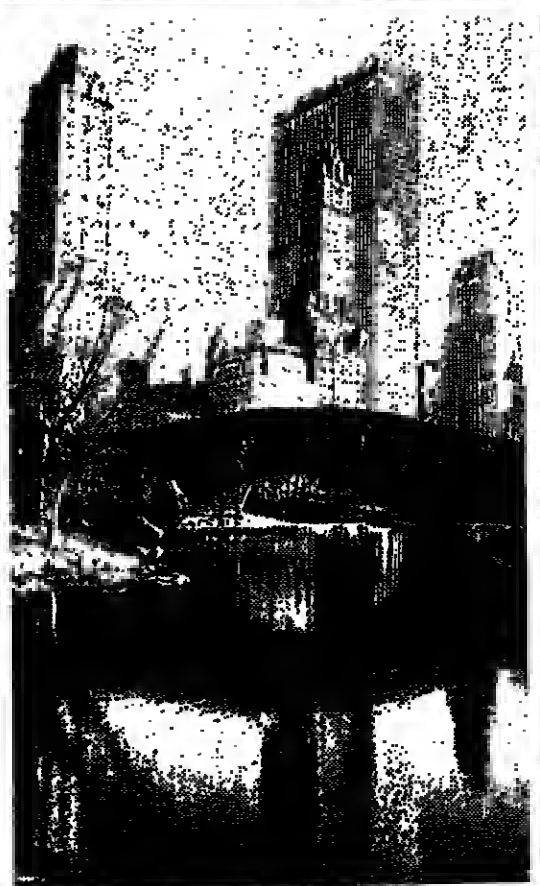
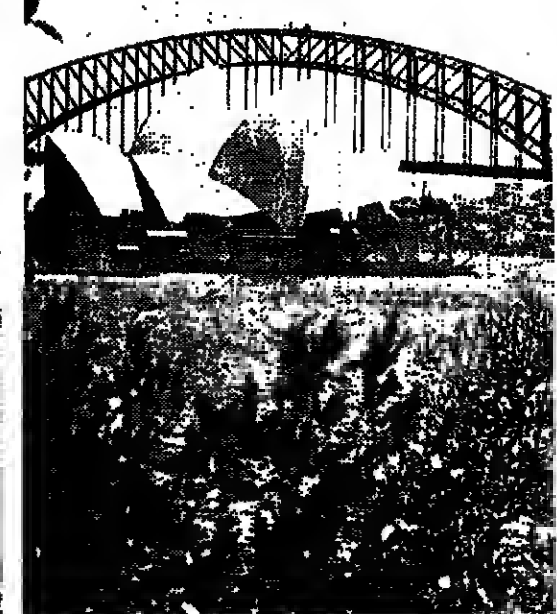
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"WHEN YOU TAKE the kid to kindergarten," said the wife at breakfast, "get me six bottles of milk. The milkmen are on strike."

"I can't get anything," I answered. "I've got to pay the bill this morning."

"What bill?"

"Don't know."

For two months now some blue-coloured slip has been lying on the kitchen cupboard, from the municipality I think, because it has something about a debt and garbage. A few weeks ago I picked it up, but when I got to where it said that the value for the purpose of property tax was 98 per cent end for the purpose of general tax 280 per cent, I quickly replaced it next to the pavement bond, because these things make me nervous.

"What does 'pavement' mean?" I asked the little woman. "I mean, what pavement?"

"Don't know. Why ask me?"

"Isn't that what they made us sign promissory notes for last winter?"

"No, that was for sewerage."

"So what's this?"

"Listen, leave me alone, will you?"

She looked very restless, the wife. Yesterday she had taken the kid's whooping cough to the clinic, but the clerk there found that the stamps had dropped out of her booklet and she should fix this at the centre or somewhere. She took a taxi to the centre and as a result forgot to order gas and we had no hot food all day; and then they told her at the centre that it was a matter for the branch office, we don't refund stamps, lady.

"Pavement, that's like a road," I mused. "They must have laid down a road here. We'll have to

## Slip syndrome

Ephraim Kishon

pay a third to the municipality, I think, and for the other two-thirds we can post a bond. They also take 1 per cent for handling."

"Nonsense," the wife said, "pavement, that's what the water pipes go under. It's like the water bill. They're starting again."

WATER was one of our oldest problems. In April-May we received a water bill for IL2,680.71, which was absurd. I wrote letters about how we haven't got a swimming pool and they must have made a mistake, whereupon I got a yellow slip with "Last Warning Before the Water is Cut." I suppose we then neglected the matter for a bit, because I went off on reserve duty for 16 days and when I came back I found another slip in the kitchen, "Order to Turn Off Water," in pink.

I submitted an appeal, but in the meantime a very green slip blew into our kitchen. "Notification that Inspector has Left to Turn Water Off," meaning the municipal inspector had already left the Municipality Building and was on his way to us, but he didn't arrive, and they've left us in peace since and only once refunded IL16.

And now here they were again with their pavement.

"You fix it," the wife mumbled with glassy eyes. "You talk to the cashier, what's his name. And see,

about the National Insurance." I blanched. "No! Anything but National Insurance. I don't know the first thing about it."

"Me neither."

WE'D ALREADY spent some weeks trying to figure this out. National Insurance had sent us five forms to fill in for our maid; 7.1 per cent old-age and survivors' insurance (survivors?), 0.7 per cent work accidents to the Equalization Fund, and 1.8 per cent for children and other dependents. We started filling them in at least twice, but in the meantime she, our maid, went into hospital or something and we said to ourselves that we'd carry on with them when she came back, though I don't know why.

Day before yesterday they came to seize our chattels. A frightened old man with an etched face came and blinked his eyes, so the wife promised she'd go and fix it soon, but in the end she didn't go because the old man had forgotten to tell us who he'd sent him.

The gramophone conked out again, it played but not stereo, so I took it to the electrician, but he wasn't in and his wife didn't know when he'd be back, and in the meantime I got a parking ticket. "Where are the newspapers?" "I told you, the delivery boy is sick and will only be back at the end of next week."

I got up from my desk for a

drink of water. It hasn't been turned off yet. Good. Several notifications floated off the cupboard; we'll have to close in the balcony to keep out the draught. But where do you apply for a permit?

We must also pay for the radio, and see about the Householder's All Risks Policy, and pay land tax and the lease or whatever to the J.O.B. or somebody.

That crazy computer in Jerusalem has again sent me three Final Demands for the Advance Payments for VAT in the amount of IL22,311, not including previous advances. My bookkeeper says he's at his wit's end; he's already been to the tax office three times and they promised to check, but it's a complicated business. They suggest we apply to the District Court.

"GOT ANY money?" the wife asked. "I've got to pay for the TV set."

Day before yesterday it had blown off the roof.

"Not an agora," I informed her. "You'll have to go to the bank. Get a few chequebooks too."

"You go. I've got to klop up a row about the washing machine." Somewhere in the house we've got an insurance for the washing machine. I'm absolutely sure we have, but we can't find it. We asked them to send us a mechanic in the meantime, but he'll only be available in October.

We also have to pay the mortgage. I asked the bank when they were going to pay back our Compulsory Loan 1968, but they didn't know, maybe next year.

Must also return the books to the American library. Actually

we've not even opened them yet; we don't manage to do much reading somehow and they've already sent us three reminders. At lunchtime I'll take my little girl's pee to the lab, on the way back I'll take the car to Jaffa and buy batteries for the transistor and a melon.

What else for today? I tell something was missing.

"Ephraim," the wife said, "what are we going to do about inflation?"

"I don't know."

"Go to the bank and see if we can pay the mortgage at the old rate."

"I'll try, but I wanted to renew our passports and go to the army to get an exit permit and see about cholera shots. The Health Ministry closes at 11."

"That can wait. Drop in at the property tax office on the way back and talk to them about the extension and let's also speak to the antenna man."

"All right," I said, "but who'll take the cat to the vet?"

"What cat?"

"That's right. We haven't got a cat. I was all mixed up. I rushed to the phone and rang the fire brigade but it stuck at 2. I lay down on the floor and slept on the pavement bill."

"What are you lying down there for?" the wife asked. "Turn on the radio!"

"I can't. It's broken," I answered. "I've passed out."

"Not now, when we're nearly through!"

"Yes. Now."

And ever since I have been lying flat on my back on the floor.

Translated by Miriam Arad. By arrangement with Ma'ariv.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1971

هكذا من الأصل



# MORE LITTLE GIFTS

WHILE I USUALLY insist that gifts from Israel should be made in this country, I must confess a weakness for the traditional Persian miniature pictures, which find their way in quantity to the local market. Iran is the only Middle Eastern country which has a direct air link with us; and there are many Israelis of Persian background who maintain business ties with the old country.

The Persian miniatures may look commonplace to us, but they are very popular with tourists and are welcomed as gifts by friends who live outside the Middle East. Unless you are a serious collector, it is very hard to judge the objective value of these miniatures — which usually depict hunting or courtly scenes. The ornate mosaic frames are an integral part of these traditional pictures — but you can buy unframed ones too, for less than half the price.

The casual shopper has difficulty knowing whether the painting is made on ivory, camel bone or plastic, and whether it is new or antique. My general attitude is that if you like a particular piece, and find its price tolerable, it doesn't matter.

For my summer trip abroad, I picked up a couple of these miniatures at a Tel Aviv shop run by new immigrants, Corpete Korush, at 172 Rehov Ben Yehuda, corner of Arlosoroff. You can find these miniatures — and some are not so "miniature" — all along Ben Yehuda, in the Jaffa Flea Market, and certainly in Jerusalem.

Just as I was packing to go away, a new jewellery and antique shop, Zakai, opened at 136 Ben Yehuda. Emanuel Zakai, the young man who runs the shop from a wheelchair, was able to tell me most of the things I had always wanted to know about Persian miniatures. His father and grandfather were in the business before him (the family had a shop in Old Jaffa until recently), and he receives much of his stock through uncles who live in Iran.

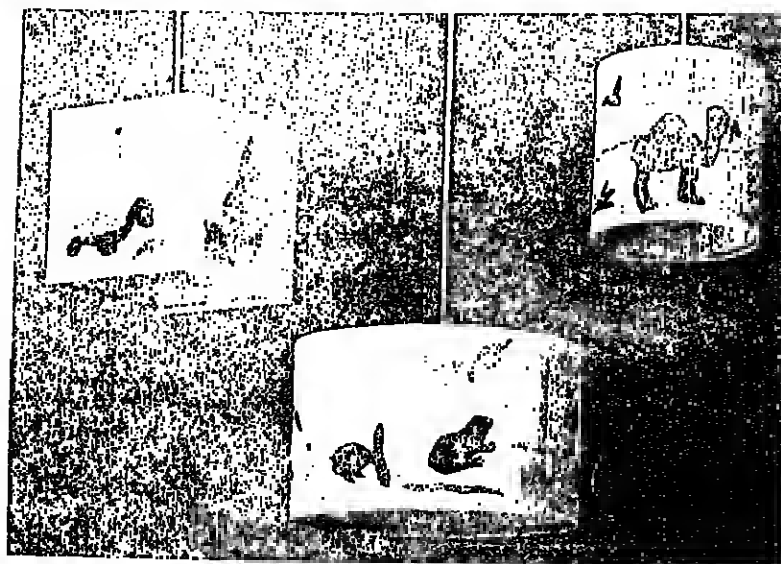
For instance, I asked if any of these miniatures are made in Israel; perhaps by immigrants who had learned this skill. According to Zakai, this was not a "Jewish trade," and the pictures we see here come straight from Iran.

As for their value, he explains that this is dependent more upon the quality of the painting than on the material used — the more delicate the detail, the more valuable the work. Serious collectors are familiar with names of artists, but virtually everything we get here is unsigned.

The more standard pictures, fairly crude in execution, are often painted by children, says Zakai, come as young as seven. Adult artists draw the exterior lines and the children paint in the colours. These are usually done on plastic; the more serious adult artists prefer to work on bone, from camel or horse.

If a picture is unframed, even the casual observer may be able to distinguish between plastic, which is smooth on the reverse side, and bone or ivory, in which you can see some "grain."

The finest quality miniatures were traditionally done on ivory, but it is doubtful whether we see much of this here. Zakai says to keep in mind that the larger sized



Lampshades from Kibbutz Givat Brenner's Bengali Workshop.

## MARKETING WITH MARTHA

"miniatures" can hardly be on bone or ivory, as no single piece of bone or tusk would be that big. The bigger miniatures — and some are half a metre square — are almost invariably on fibreglass, which is thicker and stronger than the ordinary plastic used in the small ones. Most of what we see in shops here is new production, or at most about 30 years old, and not really antique.

Prices vary widely. At Zakai, you can get unframed miniatures on plastic for as little as IL25 but you can also find framed pictures for as much as IL2,500 or more. Most of the middle-sized Persian miniatures, nicely framed, run between IL250 and IL800. Translated into dollars for tourists or gifts for abroad, this is not unreasonably steep.

Zakai has a larger variety of Persian miniatures than I have seen anywhere, including mirror frames and pen and ink boxes, but he also carries a wide range of other gift items with a Middle Eastern flavour, including some antique Judaica. His jewellery is mainly made in Israel, some in the familiar Yemenite style. He is a fountain of information about his stock, and you feel that he has a real love for the types of things he sells. The shop keeps conventional hours — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 7 p.m., and until 2 p.m. Fridays.

IF YOU LIKE jewellery in the Yemenite, Persian or Baku styles, perhaps you would like to design your own. You can virtually do this at Jacoby, 8 Rehov Razieli, Jaffa, near the Clock Tower. (Check the signs on the shop; there are other jewellery shops in the same block.) Jacoby is the wholesaler for many of the tourist shops in the country, but also sells retail. I have taken countless visitors there, and they have never been disappointed with the shop itself, even when they did not find what they wanted to buy.

There are drawers and drawers full of pieces of old and new jewellery — earrings, brooches, rings, necklaces — and also component parts, so that you can ask for changes to be made in pieces which are not exactly to your taste. There is a workshop on the premises, and if the work cannot be done while you wait, it will only take a few days to be completed. There is also some antique

Judaica.

Prices are generally set by the weight of gold or silver in the pieces. Real corals, pearls, and semi-precious stones are available. An old piece of jewellery is often broken down to make up several new pieces. The style may not appeal to women who go for ultra-modern, but otherwise the choice is wide.

Jacoby keeps usual shop hours, with a lunch-time break.

WHEN SHE HEARD I was planning a trip to the U.S., my Aunt Dorothy in Cleveland, Ohio, reminded me of the success of some inexpensive costumes jewellery with a Middle Eastern flavour which I had brought last time. I was particularly lucky when I went back to Avigad, outlet for do-it-yourself and ready-made costume jewellery, at 1 Rehov Hehahmel, Tel Aviv, near the eastern end of Allenby Road (away from the sea). The shop was selling out its ready-made earrings at prices as incredibly low as IL5 and IL6 a pair. Most of them look like copies of the more expensive ones you find at Jacoby.

If these bargains are gone by now, there will be others at slightly higher prices. Or you can be ambitious and make your own Israeli-style jewellery from the wooden beads and other component parts which sell very cheaply. In addition to earrings, necklaces and such, you can also make, or buy ready-made, belts, and even wall hangings or doorway curtains. The shop is open from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Fridays until 8 p.m., and it always seems crowded with young Israeli girls, often in soldier uniforms. Tourists rarely go there.

Avigad sells ready-made pieces to other shops throughout the country, including the Minshap opposite the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv. But prices are much better at the sources on Rehov Hehahmel. On my lucky day, I bought ten gifts for a mere IL5 total.

IF YOU GET into the swing of do-it-yourself gifts, you can also have fun at the outlet shops for Kibbutz Givat Brenner's Bengali Workshop. There is one right on Tel Aviv's fashionable Dizengoff at No. 194. Bengali makes all sorts

of gift items out of tough reeds woven with linen and cotton thread. The most distinctive are children's room pictures and lampshades with colourful felt appliqué designs. If you don't want to buy them ready-made, you can buy the reed mending and the felt pieces separately, and glue them yourself — and it will cost you only half the price.

Even ready-made, however, these folk-style Israeli pictures are inexpensive gifts, easy to pack flat at the bottom of a suitcase. For a new baby cousin in New York, I selected a metre of appliqué mending, and I looked for sections which had camels, donkeys, orange trees and other "typically Israeli" scenes. The metre length, 40 cm. wide cost IL72 and it can be hung directly on a wall without framing. In Israel, many parents buy this decorative mending to cover an outside wall next to a child's bed as insulation against cold and damp.

Givat Brenner manufactures this reed mending material primarily for curtains and shutters. It is sold to many local hotels and is also exported to Europe. The workshop gives employment to kibbutz members who are elderly or physically handicapped, and unable to do more strenuous manual labour.

Bengali Workshop products are available in Haifa at 28 Rehov Hehahmel, in Jerusalem at the Hamashbir department store in King George Avenue and at Givat Brenner itself. A more limited selection is available at ordinary gift shops. In Tel Aviv, and perhaps at some of the other direct outlets, there is a 10 per cent discount for students and soldiers. If one of your felt appliques comes unstuck and gets lost, you can buy an individual replacement.

IT MAY BE old hat to veteran tourists, but the standard kibbutz hat (*kova tembel*) still makes a nice gift from Israel. Balsam Hints at 145 Dizengoff has the plain *kova tembel*, without any slogans on it, in virtually any colour and size you want, at IL20. The shop also has a tremendous selection of *kipot* (skullcaps) from IL5 for small black ones to IL24 for one ornately embroidered. You can also get sun hats for men, women and children in all shapes and materials.

DID YOU EVER consider buying gifts for abroad in an ordinary supermarket? Everyday products with Hebrew lettering on the labels — soap, toothpaste, soup powder, chewing gum — may not seem unusual to those of us who live in Israel, but they make quite a hit abroad, especially outside the large metropolitan areas. In the food line, tinned or packaged hummus and tahina, olives, sardines, and instant omelette make nice small gifts.

IF YOU HAVEN'T completed your gift shopping when you reach the airport, Israeli Gourmet Foods with its "Taste of Israel" label has a new enlarged salesroom at Ben-Gurion. Chocolates, candied fruits, and preserves are among its specialties. The large assortment boxes of preserves make impressive gifts, especially for households where the kosher factor is important. □

MARTHA MEISELS

## Tomatoes are cheaper

## CULINARY NOTES

Haim Shapiro

DURING a recent excursion through the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem, I was happy to note that tomatoes have dropped in price to the point where they are a real bargain. To be sure, this happens every summer. But each year I am afraid it won't happen. Naturally, the cheapest tomatoes were the plum-shaped thick-skinned variety that are grown primarily for industrial use. But these, too, have good uses in the kitchen.

Taking a dozen or so tomatoes, I transformed them into my favourite tomato sauce.

TO PREPARE the sauce, I immersed the tomatoes in boiling water and then rinsed them with cold water, to peel them easily. I then poured two or three tablespoons full of olive oil into a saucepan, and fried about four chopped cloves of garlic. When the garlic was just beginning to brown, I added a handful of chopped parsley and fried it for a minute. Lucky enough to grow my own basil, I added a few whole leaves of this herb as well.

Finally I added the peeled tomatoes, as well as salt and pepper, covered the pan and allowed the sauce to simmer until the tomatoes had not quite disintegrated. With grated cheese or dry old *kashkaval*, it provided a magnificent covering for spaghetti.

A PROBLEM arose when it came to using the remainder of the sauce. Only about half of it had gone on the pasta. This time, we wanted something a little less fattening. Our dilemma was solved by the presence, in the refrigerator, of a kilo of *kishum*, small green squash. In keeping with our preference, these were the dark green, firmer variety, rather than the pale, more delicate ones. Slicing the *kishum* in rounds about a centimetre thick, I cooked them in as little water as possible with a few pinches of salt. When they were tender (this takes longer than with the pale green strain), I drained the vegetables and placed them in a casserole dish. Covering the *kishum* with the sauce, I sprinkled it with almost a cup of grated cheese. After 20 minutes of baking in a hot oven, the dish was ready. □

# The Weekend Dry Bones



## THE MACABRE GAMES IN Bnei Brak

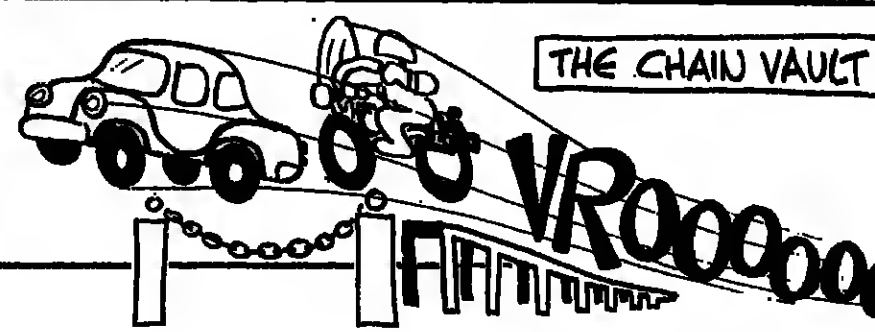
WITH THE APPROACH OF SHABBAT THE FLAME IS EXTINGUISHED AND THE GAMES BEGIN.



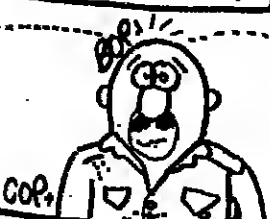
### PROCESSION OF THE COMPETITORS



### THE ROCK PUT



### THE COP BOP



AWARDS  
ALL PARTICIPANTS  
RECEIVE  
THIS SWEET  
YASSER  
ARABFAT  
PEACE AND  
BROTHERHOOD  
MEDALLION



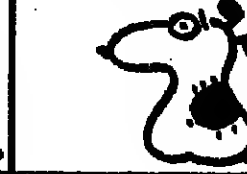
TWO WEEKS  
IN A ROW...

THEY CUT OUT  
MY SPACE?!!

NO MORE!!

I WON'T  
STAND FOR  
THIS KIND OF  
TREATMENT!!

SIT!



AND WHAT'S MORE, DOOBIE, NEXT WEEK WE'RE ALL GOING ON VACATION!

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1971

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PAGE NINETEEN

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